THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

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The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

Appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council

The New State Loan Is Launched

The Peace Partisans' Movement vs. Pacifism

Protecting the Economy by Criminal Law

The Notes on Germany and Pravda's Comment

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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The New State Loan Is Launched

In U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers.—ON ISSUE OF 1952 STATE LOAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF U.S.S.R. NATIONAL ECONOMY. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 6, p. 1. Complete text:) For the purpose of enlisting the savings of the population in the further development of the U.S.S.R. national economy and financing construction of the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad Hydroelectric Stations on the Volga, the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station on the Dnieper and the Main Turkmenian, Southern Ukraine and Northern Crimea Canals, the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers decrees:

(1) That a 1952, 20-year state loan for development of the U.S.S.R. national economy be issued in the sum of 30,000,000,000 rubles.

(2) That bonds and winnings on this issue shall be exempt from state and local taxes and levies.

(3) That the terms of issuance of the state loan be approved as presented by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance.

(4) That subscriptions to the loan be opened on May 6, 1952.

—Approved by the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers May 5, 1952.

TERMS OF ISSUE OF 1952 STATE LOAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF U.S.S.R. NATIONAL ECONOMY. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 6, p. 1. Complete text:) (1) The 1952 state loan for development of the U.S.S.R. national economy is issued for the period from Oct. 1, 1952 to Oct. 1, 1972.

(2) The bonds are intended for public sale only. The manner of sale is prescribed by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance.

(3) The loan is divided into categories, with 100,000,000 rubles in each category. Each category consists of 20,000 series. The series in each category are numbered from 120,001 to 140,000. The bonds in each series bear the numbers 01 to 50.

(4) Bonds are issued in denominations of 500, 200, 100, 50, 25 and 10 rubles. Bonds in denominations of 500 and 200 rubles consist of five or two 100-ruble bonds of one series, with five or two separate numbers respectively, and entitle the holder to five or two winnings, which fall simultaneously to each of the numbers of the bonds. Bonds in denominations of 50, 25 and 10 rubles are portions of a 100-ruble bond and entitle the holder to a proportionate share (one-half, one-quarter or one-tenth) of winnings on the 100-ruble bond.

(5) The entire revenue from the bonds is paid out in the form of winnings. The over-all total of winnings is set at an average rate of 4% per annum for the 20-year period of the loan. In the course of the 20-year period 35% of all bonds will win, and the remaining 65% will be redeemed at face value. Winning bonds are redeemed and excluded from subsequent drawings. Winnings on the loan are fixed at 25,000, 10,000, 5000, 1000, 500 and 200 rubles per 100-ruble bond, including the face value of the bond.

(6) During the 20-year period of the loan 40 drawings will be held, two each year. Drawings start in 1953.

(7) In each drawing in each category (i.e., on each 100,000,000 rubles of the loan) the following number of winnings is drawn. [See table below*].

(8) Bonds which do not win are redeemed at face value beginning Oct. 1, 1957 and continuing over the remaining 15-year period until the end of the loan period. For every 100,000,000 rubles of the loan the following amounts will be redeemed each year: between 1957 and 1962—2,500,000 rubles, between 1963 and 1967—4,400,000 rubles, and between 1968 and 1972—5,600,000 rubles. The bonds to be redeemed between 1957 and 1971 are chosen by annual redemption drawings. Dates for these drawings are set by the Ministry of Finance. Bonds not redeemed as a result of the drawings will be redeemed beginning Oct. 1, 1972.

(9) Winning bonds and bonds to be redeemed at face value may be presented for redemption up to Oct. 1, 1973; after this date bonds not presented for payment become invalid and no payment will be made.

(Signed) A. Zverev, U.S.S.R. Minister of Finance.

In Presidium of Central Council of Trade Unions.—ON PARTICIPATION OF TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS IN DRIVE FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO 1952 STATE LOAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF U.S.S.R. NATIONAL ECONOMY. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 6, p. 1. 500 words. Condensed text:) ... The Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions orders all trade union organizations to take an active part in subscription to the 1952 state loan for development of the U.S.S.R. national economy of workers, employees, intelligentsia and all working people of the Soviet Union.

Trade union organizations must develop wide-scale explanatory work among the workers, employees and intelligentsia on the importance of the new loan for the further development of all branches of the national economy and culture of our country and for strengthening the cause of peace, throughout the world.

The Presidium calls on...all working people of the Soviet Union to subscribe to the state loan for development of the U.S.S.R. national economy to the extent of three or four weeks' earnings. ...

(Editorial)—NEW STATE LOAN. (Pravda, April 6, p. 1. 1400 words. Condensed text:) ... The national economy of our country is making great progress. The volume of industrial and agricultural production is rising every year, and the size of the labor force is increasing. ...

All this would have made it possible to issue this year's state loan in a larger amount than last year's. And beyond a doubt the working people would have willingly and unanimously supported a larger loan. However, the Soviet government decided not to increase the size of the loan but to leave it at last year's level.

This decision to hold the size of the new loan at the 1951 figure graphically shows the growing strength of our socialist economy. In our country loans play a role which, though important, is secondary in financing the national economy.

The main sources from which the growing Soviet economy and culture are financed are the revenues paid into the budget by socialist enterprises and economic organizations. This revenue is rising each year and now amounts to more than 80% of all revenue in the 1952 U.S.S.R. state budget. ...

* Amount of winnings (including face value of 100-ruble bond)	No. of winnings in drawings				Total winnings on each 100,000,000 rubles of the loan
	1-10	11-20	21-31	31-40	
25,000 rubles	1	1	1	1	40
10,000 rubles	5	5	5	5	200
5,000 rubles	10	10	10	10	400
1,000 rubles	100	100	100	100	4,000
500 rubles	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	40,000
200 rubles	7,984	7,734	7,534	7,284	305,360
Total number of winnings	9,100	8,850	8,650	8,400	350,000
Total value of winnings (in rubles)	2,321,800	2,271,800	2,231,800	2,181,800	90,072,000

In the U.S.A., Britain and other capitalist countries loans are one of the means of intensifying the exploitation and enslavement of the working people, of financing mad war preparations and arms races in the interests of enriching the handful of millionaires and billionaires who get rich on wars. ...

The working people of our country buy bonds voluntarily; they lend their funds to the state because they know that the more money they give to it the more successfully our peaceful construction will proceed and the more rapidly the welfare and culture of the masses will improve.

Soviet loans enjoy tremendous popularity: they are truly people's loans. The nationwide character of our loans is brilliantly confirmed by the fact that there are about 70,000,000 bondholders in the Soviet Union. ...

Soviet people will mark the loan issue by a further intensification of socialist competition for pre-schedule fulfillment of the 1952 national economic plan and improvement of all qualitative indices in the work of enterprises, for exemplary conduct of spring sowing and development of communal animal husbandry.

The conduct of bond sales is a matter of great political importance. Party, Soviet, trade union and Young Communist League organizations are called upon to develop wide-scale mass explanatory and organizational work for the negotiation of the loan in cities and the countryside. The attention of all working people must be drawn to the Central Council of Trade Unions' appeal that everyone subscribe to the new loan to the extent of three or four weeks' earnings. ...

LOAN FOR NEW ADVANCE OF SOCIALIST ECONOMY AND CULTURE. (By U.S.S.R. Minister of Finance A. Zverev. Pravda, May 6, p. 2. 1900 words. Excerpt:) ... The organization of work for the negotiation of the loan in the countryside requires special attention. Owing to the strengthening of the collective farm system and the increased prosperity of the collective farmers, there is every reason to believe that this year the sale of bonds in the countryside will be still more successful than last. The experience of many years shows that in most cases the peasants do not avail themselves of the right to pay their subscriptions on the installment plan but on their own initiative pay the whole sum in cash. Last year the collective farmers paid almost two-thirds of the total sum of their subscriptions in cash during the first three days of bond sales; in many districts the full sum was paid in this manner. We must take all possible measures to support and extend this initiative. ...

The Peace Partisans' Movement vs. Pacifism

UNDER THE BANNER OF THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. (By A. Belyakov. Bolshevik, No. 3, February [published Feb. 20], pp. 46-54. 7000 words. Condensed text:) The intensification and expansion of the struggle of the peace-loving peoples against the instigators of a new world war constitute a fundamental factor in the present-day international situation. ...

The past year was a year of further successes for the peace movement. The struggle for peace today is being developed around a concrete demand of the peoples—to conclude a peace pact among the five great powers. As in the case of the Stockholm appeal for unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons, the demand for a peace pact is a simple and universal platform, on which millions of people of varying political views agree.

The peace partisans' movement has been turned into a serious political and moral force, into an important factor in the international situation. The warmongers have not succeeded in hushing it up nor in intimidating its participants by threats and repressions, which now, in the countries of "Western democracy," are the usual answer to the proposals of the peace partisans. ...

Certain demands of the fighters for peace—for example, for reduction of armaments and peaceful settlement of international conflicts—are outwardly similar to the slogans of the pacifists. But in spite of this similarity it would be a mistake to equate the present-day movement of the peace partisans with pacifism.

The movement of all the peoples in defense of peace is a new phenomenon in the international situation. It has been engendered by contemporary historical conditions and is closely tied to the victory of the liberating antifascist forces in the second world war. This militant, strong movement is supported by the widest masses of the people.

Pacifism is a liberal bourgeois tendency, the representatives of which consider it possible to eradicate war simply by preaching universal peace. Peace propaganda in the hope of "human wisdom" means in practice passiveness and inaction on the question of averting war. Pacifism therefore cannot be turned into a broad mass movement and remains, in the end, a private, personal matter of a comparatively narrow circle of people, who try to escape from unpleasant actuality, from the real capitalist world of blood and violence, into the province of dreams and abstract hopes.

There are periods when the warmongers themselves are interested in the dissemination of pacifist illusions. Thus, in the course of the first world war, at the beginning of 1917, when the combatant imperialist groups had become convinced of the impossibility of speedy termination of the war and wished to secure for themselves the spoils they had seized, the leaders of the belligerent states began one after the other to make demagogic statements about a democratic peace, about the freedom of small peoples, about reduction of arms, etc.

In a number of his articles at that time Lenin showed the meaning of the turning of the imperialists toward peace, showed that the imperialists needed pacifist talk in order to fool the peoples and lead the masses, who had become tired of war, away from the path of active revolutionary struggle against war.

After the first world war the ruling circles of the U.S.A., fearing social "catastrophes" in the countries of the Allies, proclaimed, through the lips of President Wilson, an era of "democracy, disarmament and lasting peace." A period of imperialist pacifism set in when the diplomats uttered touching speeches about peace and friendship among nations while the general staffs intensively prepared for a new war.

Exposing the essence of imperialist pacifism, Comrade Stalin said in 1928:

"Many think that imperialist pacifism is an instrument of peace. This is fundamentally wrong. Imperialist pacifism is an instrument for preparing war and concealing these preparations with pharisaical phrases about peace. Without such pacifism and its instrument—the League of Nations—preparations for war under present conditions would be impossible.

"There are naive people who think that if there is imperialist pacifism, that means there will be no war. This is completely incorrect. On the contrary, whoever wishes to arrive at the truth must turn this proposition inside out and say: inasmuch as imperialist pacifism with its League of Nations flourishes, then surely there will be new imperialist wars and interventions."*

Stalin's prediction, as always, turned out to be accurate: the imperialist powers unleashed the second world war.

Today, too, the warmongers are resorting to a mask of peace. Reckoning with the sentiment of the peoples and trying to humor it, the imperialist circles of the U.S.A. and Britain are everywhere crying that they are arming "in the name of peace." An entire "theory" that peace can be secured only with the help of force has been launched for this purpose. Alluding to the imaginary military weakness of the states of the North Atlantic Alliance, its organizers are trying to "prove" the necessity of increasing arms in order to strengthen peace throughout the world. In fact, the formula "Peace through strength" is a formula of aggression. It is well known that at this moment the armed forces of the U.S.A., Britain and France and the other members of the North Atlantic alliance are several times as

* J. V. Stalin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. XI, pp. 200-201.

large as before the second world war. An arms race, as history bears witness, has never promoted peace, but, on the contrary, has always served the interests of war. And the present feverish arms race in the countries of the American-British bloc serves the same purpose. ...

Fatalism in views on social life, including views on the origin of wars, has always been alien to Bolsheviks. To counter the reasoning that sees war as a fatal inevitability, Comrade Stalin, as far back as the years of the second world war, spoke of the need to "make the rise of new aggression and a new war impossible, if not for all time, then at least for a long period of time."

Naturally, it would be incorrect to underestimate the forces of the imperialist camp. This camp has at its disposal a mighty production machine which is entirely engaged at present in war preparation, building ever growing armies, stockpiling supplies, etc. The ideologists and propagandists of the war camp lay special stress on this aspect, trying to intimidate the peoples with the "omnipotence" of America and the atom bomb.

But a sober estimate of the situation shows something else. The mere fact that the camp of the imperialists represents an alliance of unequal states dooms it to internal weakness. The compact of the states of Western Europe under the aegis of the U.S.A. has not eliminated and cannot eliminate the contradictions among them. Behind the outward unity of the imperialist camp of war are concealed ever deepening internal contradictions, linked above all with the struggle for sources of raw materials, markets and spheres of capital investment.

Progressive mankind today has a firm base on which it can rely in its struggle against the threat of a new world war. The Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the people's democracies constitute a mighty force which, together with the antiwar movement of the peoples of the capitalist countries, today ensures the preservation of peace; otherwise the imperialists would long ago have unleashed war. ...

In evaluating the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, certain political figures in the capitalist countries are inclined to attribute its love of peace to weakness. Many, as is well known, took this point of view before the second world war, too. The results of the war severely disappointed those who counted on the weakness of the Soviet Union. The aggressors paid with their heads for the fact that they had interpreted its love of peace as weakness.

Under present-day conditions people again are to be found who try to construe the Soviet Union's love of peace as weakness on the part of the Soviet Union. Lovers of military adventures should remember the warning by Comrade Stalin as far back as 1939: "We do not fear threats by aggressors and are ready to meet, with twofold blow for blow, warmongers who attempt to violate the Soviet borders."

The results of the second world war brilliantly confirmed the correctness of these words of Comrade Stalin. If the present-day warmongers unleash a new world war, the same fate awaits them as awaited their predecessors.

The experience of the first and second world wars has graphically shown that in our epoch wars are turned against capitalism itself and end up with results unforeseen by their inspirers and organizers.

The first world war ended with the triumph of the socialist revolution in Russia and with the formation of the Soviet state. The second world war, prepared by the forces of international reaction and unleashed by the chief fascist states, upset the calculations of its organizers and turned against them themselves. Instead of weakening and destroying the Soviet Union, it led, on the contrary, to strengthening of the Soviet social and state system, to strengthening of the U.S.S.R. and the growth of its international authority. The war led to the defection from capitalism of a number of countries of Central and Southeastern Europe and to the consolidation of people's democracies in those countries, to aggravation of the crisis of the colonial system of imperialism, to the victory of the Chinese revolution.

Such an outcome of world wars is not an historical accident. The laws of contemporary social development in the capitalist world operate against the bearers of reaction, the narrow-minded imperialist politicians, who think of bettering the hopeless cause of capitalism by means of war. The peoples will do everything to make the call of the partisans of peace—"Peace will prevail over war!"—triumph.

Protecting the Economy by Criminal Law

COMRADE STALIN'S TEACHING ON THE BASE AND SUPERSTRUCTURE AND THE PROBLEM OF PROTECTING THE SOCIALIST ECONOMIC SYSTEM. (By A. N. Trainin, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo, No. 2, February [published in March], pp. 20-28. 5000 words. Condensed text:) ... Clearly, it cannot be asserted that the role of the legal superstructure has not been sufficiently noted in the works and discussions since the publication of Comrade Stalin's remarkable work; on the contrary, very much has been said about it. But Comrade Stalin's brilliant doctrine obliges Soviet law theoreticians to something immeasurably greater: on the basis of this teaching it is necessary creatively to advance the science of socialist criminal law so that its service to the great, historic cause of the Soviet people—the building of communism—may be still more effective and complete. ...

With good reason the magazine Bolshevik noted recently: "Problems of Soviet law in connection with the tasks of the building of communism and the communist education of the masses are poorly worked out by our legal scholars; the creative role of socialist law as an element of the socialist superstructure, the role of the law in protecting socialist property—the sacred foundation of the Soviet system—the role of legal ideas and institutions in implementation of the economic-organizational and cultural-educational function of the Soviet state, are not shown sufficiently."* The accuracy of this proposition stands out with special force when one analyzes the problem of protecting the socialist system of economy by criminal law.

The socialist economic system constitutes a new and higher type of state economic system. The socialist system of economy exists and can exist only in a state in which the instruments and means of production are socialist property and the authority belongs to the working people building a new, communist society under the leadership of the working class and its party. ...

Inasmuch as the socialist economic system is inseparable from socialist ownership, and together with it forms the integrated economic foundation of the Soviet state, to protect socialist property is to protect the socialist economic system—but this does not cancel the task of fighting against encroachments of the socialist economic system itself. ...

The quite extraordinary political and economic significance of the socialist economic system requires the utmost application of criminal law to protect it. Examining the concrete forms and paths of the functioning and development of the socialist economic system, studying the work of the apparatus which manages this system, Soviet scholarship must find effective means for protecting it from any criminal encroachments.

In meeting this task many problems arise, first of all the problem of the place of encroachments upon the socialist economic system in the general system of crimes covered by Soviet law codes.

The system of a Special Part in the criminal code is not an abstract construction divorced from reality. On the contrary, the specific nature of the social structure and political system find consistent reflection in it. From this premise, commonly recognized in the theory of socialist criminal law, it would seem to follow inevitably that encroachments on the socialist

* Bolshevik, No. 19, 1951, p. 7 (editorial).

economic system should occupy an independent and important place in the Special Part of socialist criminal law. Unfortunately, this is not the case: the operative legal codes contain no mention at all of encroachments on the socialist economic system and theoretical studies give them inadequate mention.

The Russian Republic Criminal Law Code of 1922, the first criminal code of the socialist state, had eight chapters, distinguishing eight groups of crimes (including a special chapter on "Violations of Rules Concerning Separation of Church and State"), but did not contain special chapters covering encroachments upon socialist property and the socialist economic system.

The Russian Republic Criminal Law Code of 1926 and the criminal law codes of other Union republics did not introduce substantial changes in this system. True, both the 1922 and 1926 criminal law codes contained a special chapter, "Economic Crimes," which is not only unknown but inconceivable in the codes of capitalist countries. However, this chapter did not include such elements as violation of the laws on nationalization of the land or the foreign trade monopoly, and did contain such elements as violations in the sphere of labor relations, which cannot be considered economic crimes.

The quarter century which has elapsed since the 1926 criminal law code was issued has been marked by new and great progress of the socialist state. In 1936 the Stalin Constitution, a document of extraordinary historical importance and the foundation of all the Soviet Union's legislation, was adopted.

The triumphs achieved in the economy and culture have advanced the land of the Soviets far along the path of gradual transition from socialism to communism. The profound changes in the socio-political, economic and cultural spheres of the life of the socialist state naturally had to evoke substantial changes in the structure of the Special Part system in socialist criminal law.

In 1939 an editorial in the magazine Sovetskaya yustitsia [Soviet Justice] proposed a new Special Part system in socialist criminal law. An indisputable advantage of the proposed system was that it would have set aside a special chapter for crimes against socialist property; but encroachments on the socialist economic system remained scattered throughout various chapters of the draft.

Our recent textbooks of Soviet criminal law introduce substantial changes in the Special Part system. Thus, the Special Part textbook issued by the All-Soviet Law Institute quite justifiably provides special chapters on crimes against socialist property and crimes in the sphere of labor relations. However, the textbook does not do this in respect to crimes against the socialist economic system.

This state of affairs cannot be considered correct; it does not accord with the political importance of protection of the socialist economic system by criminal law. Everyone remembers Comrade Stalin's fine words: "The revolutionary law of our time directs its spearhead not against extremes of war communism, which have long ceased to exist, but against thieves and wreckers in the public economy, against hoodlums and pilferers of public property. The basic concern of revolutionary law in our time lies, consequently, in protecting public property and not in anything else."* Therefore the tremendous attention paid in the law, in judicial practice and in the theory of socialist criminal law to the struggle against encroachments upon socialist property is absolutely necessary. However, in view of the above-noted organic relationship of the two parts of the economic basis of the U.S.S.R., socialist property and the socialist economic system, protecting both parts is closely linked. In the report cited above Comrade Stalin speaks of both "pilferers of public property" and "wreckers in the public economy."

True, there are no special legislative acts covering encroachments on the socialist economic system in the way that the laws of Aug. 7, 1932, and June 4, 1947, cover encroachments on socialist property; however, it would be profoundly incorrect to draw from this the conclusion that protecting the socialist economic system by criminal law holds less of the attention of the Soviet legislator; the specific nature of encroachments on the socialist economic system, which cannot be embraced by a single formula, as can pilfering of socialist property, show up here. But a number of laws of tremendous importance were issued precisely in the interests of protection by criminal law of the socialist system of economy. These include, first of all, the decree of July 10, 1940, which established imprisonment ranging from five to eight years for turning out low-quality goods, the decree of Feb. 10, 1941, which established imprisonment ranging from two to five years for the sale, exchange and unauthorized release of equipment and materials that are surplus and unused, or for illegal acquisition of them.

By these acts, in concrete forms of responsibility for the quality of industrial goods and the planned distribution of equipment and materials, Soviet legislation provides, in substance, against encroachments on the socialist system of economy. The accuracy of this provision finds complete and vivid confirmation in the text of the decrees: according to the decree of July 10, 1940, turning out low-grade goods is punishable as a crime against the state tantamount to sabotage; according to the decree of Feb. 10, 1941, the illegal release of materials and equipment is regarded as tantamount to pilfering socialist property. These injunctions of the law find an explanation in the fact that these crimes, connected with private forms of economic activity, in substance contain encroachments on the economic foundation of the U.S.S.R.—on the socialist economic system.

The role of criminal law in protection of the socialist economic system can be properly performed on condition that an independent and substantial place in the system of socialist criminal law is allotted to the struggle against encroachments on the socialist system of economy. Therefore the department of criminal law of the Law School of Moscow State University is following the correct path: the textbook prepared by it on criminal law, Special Part, covers in a special chapter crimes against socialist property and the socialist economic system. This will be the first textbook on socialist criminal law in which the significance of protection of the socialist economic system, the significance of protection of the economic foundation of the U.S.S.R. as a whole, has been taken into account fully when compiling the Special Part.

Encroachments on the economic foundation of the U.S.S.R. can form the ingredients of counterrevolutionary crimes (sabotage, diversion, etc.) if they are committed with counterrevolutionary intent. In the absence of counterrevolutionary intent, these encroachments can be of two types: (1) encroachments on the socialist system of economy and (2) encroachments on socialist property. ...

In his speech at the conference of business managers June 23, 1932, Comrade Stalin declared: " ***Thanks to inefficient management, application of cost accounting principles has been quite disrupted in very many of our enterprises and economic organizations."*

At the same conference Comrade Stalin emphasized that elimination of inefficient management was required to obtain the necessary accumulations in heavy industry.†

Hence in the interests of strengthening and developing the socialist economic system an unwavering struggle against mismanagement must be waged.

Nationalization of the land had and has major importance in the organization of the socialist economic system. Private ownership of the land was abolished in the first days of the great October socialist revolution and the land was proclaimed public property. In full accord with the decree on land and the entire policy of the Soviet government, Article 6 of the Stalin Constitution declares that "the land, its natural deposits, waters, forests***are state property, that is, belong to the whole people," and Article 8 proclaims: "The land occupied by collective farms is secured to them for their use free of charge and for an unlimited time, that is, in perpetuity."

Under these great principles, which determine the attitude of the socialist state regarding the land and its natural deposits, crimes against nationalization of the land should form a fundamental group of crimes against the socialist economic system.

The Party Central Committee decree on measures for improving agriculture in the postwar period pointed out: "Now, after the transition to peaceful construction, there has once more

* J. V. Stalin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. XIII, p. 210.

* J. V. Stalin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. XIII, pp. 74-75.
† Cf. ibid., p. 76.

arisen before our party and state the very urgent task of assuring such progress in agriculture as would make it possible in the shortest possible time to create an abundance of food for our population, raw materials for light industry and the accumulation of the necessary state reserves of food and raw materials."* Progress in socialist agriculture depends in tremendous degree upon the successes of collective farming. The collective farms are "one of the forms of the socialist economy." † Hence criminal violations of the Collective Farm Statutes are one of the forms of crimes against the socialist economic system. The necessity and importance of combating such crimes was indicated in decrees of the Party Central Committee and U.S.S.R. Council of Peoples Commissars May 27, 1939, and Sept. 19, 1946.

A leading role in the socialist economic system is performed by socialist industry, which is creating the material and technical basis for communism. ...

In the period of gradual transition from socialism to communism, in the years of the great Stalin five-year plans, of the vast construction projects of communism, strengthening and further developing socialist industry are tasks of major state importance. Under the circumstances of intensive preparation by the imperialists of a third world war against the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies, particular importance attaches to strengthening defense industry. Under these conditions the struggle for quality of output is a most important task. ...

The interests of the socialist economy and particularly the interests of industry demand exact accounting and planned distribution of all materials and equipment. Distribution of materials and equipment independently of the plan or without plan threatens to bring elements of disorganization into the socialist economy; hence low-grade output and illegal sale, exchange, release and acquisition of equipment and materials form a second group of crimes against the socialist economic system.

In the general system of Soviet socialist economy great importance belongs to Soviet trade, both foreign and domestic.

The state foreign trade monopoly bears particular economic significance. In 1926 Comrade Stalin pointed out that the foreign trade monopoly serves as the shield and the protective barrier of our young Soviet industry.‡

In 1927 Comrade Stalin declared that for the workers a renunciation of the foreign trade monopoly would have meant "***renunciation of the industrialization of the country, of building new plants and factories, of enlarging the old plants and factories. This would have meant for them flooding of the U.S.S.R. with goods from capitalist countries, closing down our industry as a consequence of its relative weakness, multiplying the number of unemployed, deterioration in the living standard of the working class and weakening of its economic and political positions." * Tremendous harm would also have been done to the working peasantry. ...

The Soviet foreign trade monopoly represents a basic and inviolable principle of the economic policy of the Soviet state. Hence crimes against the foreign trade monopoly or violation of the rules regarding currency operations are crimes against the socialist economic system.

Through state and cooperative organizations, the Soviet state also conducts domestic trade on the basis of a unified state plan. The anarchy of the market is subordinated to the laws of socialist economics.

Speculation must be completely eradicated. With complete justification, the Supreme Court decreed in its decision Dec. 31, 1938, that speculation is essentially a crime against the socialist economic system.

Finally, attempts to conceal private economic operations under the guise of cooperative forms of activity must be regarded as a criminal attempt against the socialist economic system.

Thus the following range of encroachments constituting crimes against the socialist economic system may be outlined:

1. Mismanagement.
2. Violation of laws on the nationalization of the land.
3. Violations of the Collective Farm Statutes.
4. Turning out inferior goods.
5. Illegal sale of equipment and materials.
6. Violation of the foreign trade monopoly.
7. Violation of the laws on currency operations.
8. Speculation.
9. Organization of pseudo-cooperatives and participation in them.

This list of encroachments on the socialist system of economy is not, of course, exhaustive. In the interests of protection of the socialist system of economy the question arises of establishing criminal responsibility for malicious violation of plan assignments, for squandering state and communally owned property, etc.

Soviet criminal law will only fulfill its role of service when it fully ensures protection from criminal encroachments for the entire economic foundation of the U.S.S.R., for socialist property and the socialist system of economy.

* Pravda, Feb. 28, 1947.
† J. V. Stalin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. XII, p. 161.
‡ Cf. J. V. Stalin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. IX, p. 135.

* J. V. Stalin, "Works," Vol. X, p. 110.

The Notes on Germany and Pravda's Comment

SOVIET GOVERNMENT NOTES.—To the United States, British and French Governments, on a Peace Treaty With Germany. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 25, p. 2. Complete text:) On May 13 of this year the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs received from the United States, British and French Embassies in Moscow notes of identical content from the United States, British and French governments in reply to the Soviet government notes of April 9 this year regarding a peace treaty with Germany.*

On May 24 the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent the United States, British and French Embassies the answering notes of the Soviet government.

Below are published the text of the United States government's note of May 13, 1952, and the text of the Soviet government's note of reply of May 24, 1952.

United States Government Note of May 13, 1952.—The Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America presents his respects to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and, in accordance with the directions of his government, has the honor to convey the following.

1. In reply to the Soviet government's note of the 9th of April, the United States government wishes to make the following observations in regard to the unity of Germany, the election of a free all-German government and the conclusion of a peace treaty with that government. It remains the policy of the United States government to achieve these objectives on terms that will ensure unity with freedom and peace with security.

2. The United States government is ready to begin negotiations with the Soviet government on these issues; and it desires to do so just as soon as it is clearly apparent that it is also the intention of the Soviet government to avoid the fruitless negotiations of the past. The United States government and the governments of the United Kingdom, France and the Soviet Union must therefore first reach a clear understanding upon the scope of the negotiations and upon the fundamental problems to be examined. Proper preparation is essential to success and to avoid long delays. The Soviet government's note of the 9th of April throws little new light on what it considers should be the means of ensuring the success of any such negotiations.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 13, pp. 3-4, 43.

3. In its latest note the Soviet government now stipulates that Germany must not be included "into one or another grouping of powers directed against any peace-loving states." Germany's proposed membership in the United Nations should surely make any such provision unnecessary. In any case the United States government could not accept any provisions forbidding Germany to enter into association with other states which one of the signatories of the peace treaty might arbitrarily choose to regard as "directed against any peace-loving state." It cannot admit that Germany should be denied the basic right of a free and equal nation to associate itself with other nations for peaceful purposes. It must assume that the Soviet government likewise cannot object to Germany's right to enter into defensive agreements.

4. In its note of March 25, the United States government pointed out that it is giving full support to the efforts which the free states of Western Europe, including the German Federal Republic, are making to bring into being a peaceful European community and thus to begin a new era in which international relations will be based on cooperation and not rivalry and distrust. The United States government welcomes the development of such a European community in which Germany will participate. Germany is divided because Europe is divided. This policy of European unity cannot threaten the interests of the Soviet Union or of any country whose policy is devoted to the maintenance of peace. The United States government will, therefore, not be deflected from its support of this policy. It is more than ever convinced that it represents the true path of peace.

5. The United States government has no responsibility for the failure to extend this cooperation beyond its present limits. It remains ready to examine with sincerity and good will any practical and concrete suggestions designed to reduce tension and to heal existing divisions.

6. A German peace treaty can be worked out only if there is an all-German government formed as a result of free elections and able to participate in full freedom in the discussion of such a treaty. It is, therefore, not possible to hold discussions now about the provisions of a German peace treaty. The United States government has already made known its views on some of the Soviet government's proposals, especially its erroneous interpretation of the territorial provisions of the Potsdam Protocol and its intention to confine Germany in a position of permanent isolation from Western Europe while obliging her to seek to provide for her defense solely through her own national armed forces. The Soviet proposals would mean permanent shackles upon Germany's rights of international association and a permanent state of tension and insecurity in the center of Europe.

7. The all-German government resulting from free elections must itself be free. Such freedom is essential both before and after a peace treaty has been negotiated. It must be able to maintain its genuinely representative character; to assume its responsibilities as the government of a reunited Germany and to play its full part in the discussion of the peace treaty. This question of freedom is,therefore, inseparable from the problem of elections. The Soviet government has still failed to give any indication of its views on this subject. The United States government must ask specifically whether the Soviet government considers that an all-German government, resulting from free elections, would be under four-power control until after the conclusion of a peace treaty or whether they agree that it should have the necessary freedom of action and powers of government.

8. The United States government is happy to note that the Soviet government now agrees in principle that there should be free elections throughout Germany. Such free elections can, however, only be held if the necessary conditions exist in all parts of Germany and will be maintained not only on the day of voting, and prior to it, but also thereafter. An essential first step is, therefore, to insure such conditions. Otherwise, no progress can be made. In recent years the Eastern part of Germany has evolved in a direction increasingly divergent from the main path of German progress. This is a principal reason why an impartial inquiry is needed before elections can take place.

9. The Soviet government does not agree, however, that the international commission set up by the General Assembly of the United Nations should carry out such an inquiry throughout Germany. It bases this refusal on its interpretation of Article 107 of the United Nations Charter. But this reads as follows: "Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the governments having responsibility for such action." These words clearly do not preclude the United Nations from considering these aspects of German affairs. This interpretation was upheld by the United Nations General Assembly by an overwhelming majority. However, even under the Soviet government's erroneous interpretation of the Charter there is nothing to prevent the four powers from availing themselves of the United Nations commission in order to determine the conditions in which genuinely free elections could be held throughout Germany.

10. The Soviet government suggests instead that responsibility for the inquiry could be entrusted to a commission formed by the four occupying powers. Before the United States government could feel assured that this suggestion would result in an impartial inquiry it would need to know what would be the composition and functions of such a body. A commission composed solely of members with direct responsibilities in Germany would be both judge and party. Experience during the period of four-power control of Germany suggests that it would not be able to reach useful decisions. Thus the elections would be greatly delayed. Nor can the United States government overlook the fact that the appointment of a four-power commission might be interpreted as a step toward the re-establishment of four-power control in Germany. This would be a retrograde move, out of keeping with constitutional developments in the Federal Republic.

11. For these reasons the United States government maintains its preference for the United Nations Commission: it is already in being, its functions have been laid down and it can take action without delay. Nevertheless, the United States government is ready to examine every possibility of determining whether conditions of freedom exist throughout Germany for the holding of genuinely free elections. The United States government is in agreement with the United Kingdom and French governments and after consultation with the German Federal government and the German authorities in Berlin, accordingly makes the following proposals:

(I) An impartial commission should immediately determine whether there exist in the Soviet zone of Germany, as well as in the German Federal Republic and in all sectors of Berlin, the conditions necessary for the holding of free elections and, if not, should recommend for consideration by the four powers exercising responsibilities in Germany what step should be taken to create such conditions. The four powers should give the necessary facilities for the investigation of such a commission in the German Federal Republic, in the Soviet zone and in all sectors of Berlin. The three Western powers and the German Federal government have already stated their willingness to do so.

(II) The four powers should utilize for this purpose the United Nations Commission which is already available. This seems the quickest and most practical course.

(III) Despite its strong preference for the procedure under (II) above, the United States government is ready to consider any other practical and concrete proposals for an impartial commission of investigation which the Soviet government may wish to put forward, on the one condition that they are likely to promote the early holding of free elections throughout Germany.

(IV) As soon as the report of such an impartial commission is available, representatives of the United States, United Kingdom, French and Soviet governments would meet to consider it, with a view to reaching agreement on:

(a) The early holding of free elections throughout Germany, including the creation where necessary of the appropriate conditions; and

(b) The assurances to be given by the four powers that the all-German government, formed as the result of these free elections, will have the necessary freedom of action during the period before the peace treaty comes into effect.

Soviet Government Note of May 24, 1952.—With regard to the United States government note of May 13 this year, the Soviet government finds it necessary to state the following:

1. Concerning the urgency of a decision on the German problem and the delay of the Western powers in exchanging notes on this matter. On March 10 this year the Soviet government in a note made a proposal to the United States, British and French governments to jointly discuss the question of the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the formation of an all-German government. To facilitate and accelerate the preparation of a peace treaty with Germany, the Soviet government submitted its draft of such a treaty, at the same time expressing a readiness to consider other possible proposals on this matter. The Soviet government considered and considers it necessary to settle this problem at once, guided by the interests of consolidating peace in Europe and by the need to satisfy the legitimate national demands of the German people.

Inasmuch as the United States government in its reply of March 25 advanced a proposal in connection with the question of the formation of an all-German government to examine the conditions for the holding of general elections in Germany, the Soviet government in its note of April 9 agreed to this proposal. Insisting, however, that such an examination should be conducted not by the commission of the United Nations, whose jurisdiction does not embrace the matter of a peace settlement with Germany, but by an impartial commission of the four powers which exercise the functions of occupation in Germany.

At the same time the Soviet government reiterated its proposal to the United States government and also the British and French governments, not to delay any longer in examining the matter of a peace treaty with Germany or the question of the unification of Germany and the formation of an all-German government.

Although the Soviet government accepted the proposal of the United States government to ascertain the existence of conditions for the holding of free general elections in Germany and although the Soviet government's proposal to have the examining commission appointed by agreement among the four powers ensured the objectivity and impartiality of such a commission, settlement of the question of a peace treaty with Germany and of the unification of Germany, as is evident from the United States government note of May 13, is again postponed indefinitely.

It is clear from the note that the United States government also declined to have the four powers finally set about examining these problems without further delay.

Instead the United States government in its note of May 13 advances a whole series of new preliminary conditions which it did not advance in its note of March 25 and regarding which it now proposes to come to an agreement by the exchange of more notes before direct talks are undertaken.

In its note of May 13, for instance, the United States government suggests that before direct talks are opened an agreement should be reached concerning "the scope of the negotiations and upon the fundamental problems to be examined." It also proposes continuing an exchange of notes regarding the composition and functions of the commission which will ascertain whether the conditions exist for the general elections, etc.

It is evident from all these facts that the United States government is still delaying the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and settlement of the question of the unification of Germany and of the formation of an all-German government. That is the only explanation for the fact that in its note of May 13 the United States government has again advanced a number of questions for extending the exchange of notes which has already dragged on for several months, instead of having the four powers undertake direct talks and joint examination of a peace treaty with Germany and all related matters.

Under these circumstances, the opinion cannot but gain a foothold in Germany and elsewhere that the United States government does not really desire to have a peace treaty concluded with Germany and an end put to the dismemberment of Germany. Yet without the conclusion of a peace treaty and unification of Germany an independent, full-fledged German state expressing the real desires of the entire German nation cannot be restored.

2. Concerning the separate agreements of the Western powers with Western Germany and their attempts to evade the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany. The Soviet government finds it necessary to draw special attention to the fact that while continuing an exchange of notes, the United States government, along with the British and French governments, is holding separate talks with the Bonn government of Western Germany with a view to concluding what is called a "contractual" agreement. Actually this is not a "contractual" agreement at all, but a separate treaty which is falsely termed "contractual" to mislead the people. The Potsdam Agreement, which assigned the preparation of a peace treaty with Germany to the four powers, the United States, Britain, France and the U.S.S.R. is thereby flagrantly violated.

Despite the secret nature of the talks now in progress with the Bonn government and although the full text of this separate agreement has not yet been published, the content of this separate treaty is already known from the facts appearing in the press.

It is evident from these facts that the aforementioned separate treaty with Western Germany that has been prepared by the United States, British and French governments does not at all aim to grant sovereignty and independence to Western Germany. Along with formal repeal of the occupation statute, the treaty preserves a regime of virtual military occupation, leaving Western Germany dependent on and subordinate to the United States government as well as to Britain and France.

At the same time, by concluding this separate agreement with Western Germany, the United States, British and French governments legalize the re-establishment of a German army headed by Hitlerite generals and thereby pave the way for a resurgence of aggressive Western militarism. The agreement is actually an open military alliance on the part of the United States, Britain and France with the government of Western Germany, whereby the German people are being involved by the Bonn government in the preparations of a new war.

Along with this, the United States, British and French governments seek to incorporate Western Germany in the grouping of states called "the European defense community"—France, Western Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg. This self-termed "European community" is to become an integral part of the North Atlantic bloc and establish a so-called "European army" which would include the German armed forces now being reformed in Western Germany.

Plainly enough the purpose of forming a "European community" and a "European army" is not only to legalize the remilitarization of Western Germany, which is now virtually being carried out, but to incorporate Western Germany in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc.

It is just lately, as everyone knows, that the United States government has been doing its utmost to accelerate the conclusion of the aforementioned separate agreement with Western Germany and to incorporate Western Germany in the "European community."

Attempts are thereby being made not only to sever one part of Germany from the rest for all time, but to set that part against the rest of Germany. This signifies that the United States government is interested not in unification of Germany and not in a peace treaty with Germany, but in using new separate agreements to bind Western Germany—and the West German army that is being revived—more closely to the North Atlantic bloc of powers, which is incompatible with the prospect of peaceful development in Europe.

All this indicates that the revanchist ruling quarters of Western Germany and the North Atlantic group of powers are making a deal. This deal can only be founded on support of the Bonn Adenauer government, which is preparing to unleash a new war in Europe. The West German army which is now being revived and headed by Hitlerite generals can only serve the aggressive aims of the German revanchists. On the other hand, the incorporation of this West German army in the so-called "European army" and consequently in the army of the North Atlantic bloc re-emphasizes still more strongly the aggressive character of the whole North Atlantic grouping.

In the light of these facts, no one will believe that the "Euro-

pean community" and the "European army" now in preparation can constitute a "path of peace," as the United States note of May 13 states. The real purpose of the aforementioned deal of the North Atlantic bloc with the Adenauer government can only be to heighten the aggressive nature of the North Atlantic group of powers which now seek a direct union with the German revanchists who represent the most aggressive circles in Europe.

The conclusion with the Bonn government of Western Germany of agreements such as the already mentioned separate treaty or agreement for a "European community" imposes new obligations on that part of Germany increasing its dependence on the occupying powers and creating new difficulties for unification with the Eastern part of Germany which is not bound by such obligations and is developing in conditions that favor the national integration of Germany into a united, independent, democratic and peace-abiding state. The efforts of the United States government to conclude the aforementioned separate agreements with Western Germany as quickly as possible while the talks for a peace treaty and for the unification of Germany are again and again postponed signifies that there is a plan on foot to confront the German people with accomplished facts by means of these separate agreements. The German people will be confronted with the remilitarization of Western Germany, and with the fact that occupation troops are remaining in Western Germany while the road to a peace treaty and to the unification of Germany will be blocked by barriers that are now insurmontable.

However, it is impossible to declare on the one hand that a peace treaty and the unification of Germany are necessary and on the other hand at the same time do everything possible to delay and hamper conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the restoration of a united German state. This leads to the undermining of all faith in the two-faced policy of these powers and makes it incumbent on the German people to seek their own ways of securing a peace treaty and the national unification of Germany.

3. The proposal of the Soviet government. Despite the differences on the matter of a peace treaty with Germany and on the question of the unification of Germany and the formation of an all-German government, the Soviet government again makes a proposal to the United States government and to the governments of Britain and France to undertake joint examination of these issues and permit no more delay in the matter. Continued examination of these problems by the further exchange of notes cannot yield the results which could be achieved through direct talks. It can only make it more difficult to reach agreement. At the same time, any further delay in settling the problem of a peace treaty and of the unification of Germany cannot but arouse the legitimate dissatisfaction of the German people, to say nothing of the fact that such a delay in this matter conflicts with the interests of establishing normal and stable relations between Germany and neighboring states, and also with the interests of consolidating universal peace.

The Soviet government proceeds from the assumption, moreover, that in the preparation of a peace treaty with Germany both the government of the U.S.S.R. and the governments of the United States, Britain and France will be guided by the provisions of the Potsdam Agreement, in particular the matter of Germany's frontiers, as the Soviet government pointed out in its note of April 9.

As for the all-German government and its powers, this of course must likewise be guided by the Potsdam provisions and, after the conclusion of a peace treaty, by the provisions of the peace treaty, which should promote a lasting peace in Europe. Moreover, the Soviet government continues to consider it the indefeasible right of the German people to have national armed forces of their own for the country's defense. Without this the question of the powers to be exercised by the all-German government cannot be settled in a fair and proper manner.

In proposing immediate direct talks regarding a peace treaty with Germany and the formation of an all-German government, the Soviet government is also acting on the assumption that no separate agreements which any part of Germany may have concluded with the governments of other states, will impose any obligations on the all-German government and that once the all-German government has signed the peace treaty it will possess all the rights enjoyed by the governments of other independent and sovereign states.

(Notes of similar content were sent by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Embassies of Great Britain and France.)

(Editorial)—FOR A PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY. (Pravda, May 26, p. 1. 1400 words. Condensed text:) The Soviet government's note to the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France on the peace treaty with Germany was published May 25. ...

The attention of all peoples is centered on the German problem because the danger of restoration of German militarism, which has twice unleashed a world war, is not removed, and the corresponding decisions of the Potsdam conference have not yet been carried out. The peace treaty with Germany must guarantee the removal of all possibility of the revival of German militarism and German aggression; it must satisfy the legitimate national interests of the German people; it should make possible full settlement of the problems ensuing from the second world war.

It is at this time that it is being decided whether Germany will be restored as a united, independent, peace-loving state, joining the family of peace-loving peoples of Europe or whether a divided Germany and the threat of war connected with this will remain. ...

A peace treaty with Germany is long overdue. The Potsdam Agreement, signed shortly after the war, that is, seven years ago, placed on the four powers—the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Great Britain and France—the obligation to seek a peaceful settlement with Germany.

At the Moscow and London sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers in 1947 and at the 1949 Paris session the Soviet government introduced concrete proposals for a peace settlement with Germany, consistently pursuing a policy of furthering the interests of peaceful development of nations.

The U.S.A., Great Britain and France are pursuing a completely different, opposite policy in relation to Germany. Grossly violating the Potsdam decisions, they not only have rejected practical measures for a peace settlement with Germany, but have taken a number of separate measures which widened the division of Germany.

The Soviet Union has pursued and continues to pursue a firm and consistent policy of ensuring peace in Europe and concluding a peace treaty with Germany. ...

The facts show that the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France are continuing in every way to postpone the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and settlement of the problems of the unification of Germany and the formation of an all-German government. Yet without the conclusion of a peace treaty and the unification of Germany an independent and sovereign German state, expressing the genuine will of all the German people, cannot be restored.

The Soviet note of May 24 points out that the government of the U.S.A. has again put forward a number of questions in order to continue the exchange of notes which, even without that, has dragged on for several months, instead of the four powers entering into direct negotiations and beginning joint consideration of a peace treaty with Germany and all problems connected with this. The government of the U.S.A. is not seeking the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany or an end of the division of Germany. Furthermore, while dragging out the exchange of notes, the government of the U.S.A. and the governments of Britain and France are holding separate, secret negotiations with the West German Bonn government on the conclusion of a so-called "contractual" agreement. ...

Further delay in settling the problems of a peace treaty with Germany and unification of Germany cannot but evoke the justified dissatisfaction of the German people, whom the policy of the Western powers hasfaced withthe need to seek their own path to a peace treaty and national unification of Germany. ...

The German people, inspired with the idea of struggle for the just cause of the unification of Germany, are at an historical turning point; they are intensifying their resistance to the pernicious antinational policy of Adenauer's Bonn government which is trying to turn the Germans into cannon fodder for the American imperialists.

The German people, fighting for their vital national interests,

for a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving German state, are defending the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the whole world. The sympathy and support of all peace-loving peoples are on the side of the German people.

(Editorial)—FOR PEACE IN EUROPE, FOR A PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY. (Pravda, May 29, p. 1. 1200 words. Condensed text:) The numerous comments in the foreign press, now being published in Pravda, reflect the tremendous interest evoked among the broadest circles of the world by the Soviet government's May 24 note on a peace treaty with Germany, addressed to the governments of the U.S.A., Britain and France. ...

The peoples know that the future of Europe, the future of peace in Europe, depends on settlement of the German problem. The strength of the Soviet proposals consists in the fact that, based on the principles of the Potsdam decisions, they open the way to a settlement of the German problem which meets the interests of peace and security and at the same time ensures a just attitude to the legitimate national interests of the German people.

The Soviet note made a particularly deep impression in Germany.

The peace-loving peoples attach all the more significance to the new peace move of the Soviet government since the governments of the U.S.A., Britain and France have recently taken a new step in preparing for war. As is known, a separate military agreement was signed in Bonn May 26 between the governments of the U.S.A., Britain and France, on the one hand, and Adenauer's puppet government, on the other. The contents of this document, which, under the title of a "contractual agreement," aims to deceive the people, leave no doubt whatsoever of the fact that it represents a military agreement between the bosses of the aggressive Atlantic bloc and the German revanchists, the most aggressive circles in Europe.

The agreement on the so-called "European defense community" was signed in Paris May 27. This "community" is directly connected with the Atlantic bloc, organized for the formation of a "European army" with the participation of West German armed forces headed by fascist Hitlerite generals. Thus Western Germany is in fact included in the aggressive grouping of powers united by the Atlantic Treaty, and the West German army is assigned the role of the main striking force of the Atlantic bloc.

The new acts of the American-British imperialists' aggressive policy, expressed in the Bonn separate military agreement and in the Paris agreement on the "European defense community," discloses the real aims of the Western powers.

The falsity of the assurances of the U.S., British and French ruling circles of their alleged desire to contribute to the unification of the German people and conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany are exposed to the world. In reality, American-British imperialists are striving not only to prevent the unification of Germany, not only to divide it completely, but also to oppose one part of Germany to the other part. ...

This policy of the Western powers evokes the justified dissatisfaction of the German people, who cannot but see that while the German Democratic Republic is developing, under conditions favorable to the national unification of Germany, into a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving state, the threat hangs over Western Germany of final transformation into a satellite of the American aggressors with no rights. The German people are faced with the fact of the remilitarization of Western Germany, with the fact of occupation troops remaining in Western Germany. The imperialists are erecting more and more obstacles to the conclusion of a peace treaty and the unification of Germany.

This is the policy of the Western powers; this is the meaning of the enslaving agreements signed in Bonn and Paris.

The German people are now faced with the necessity of seeking their own path to a peace treaty and national unification of Germany. Under these conditions the German people seek to take their fate into their own hands and to achieve a peace treaty on a just basis, in the interests of peace and the national aspirations of the German people.

The American-British imperialists, entering into a deal with the German fascist revanchists, knew that they were acting against the will of the German people. It is not accidental that on the day of the signing of the separate treaty Bonn resembled a besieged city, overrun with soldiers and police. The American-British imperialists and their satellites also acted against the will of their own peoples. This cannot be concealed even by the reactionary press of the Western countries, which emphasizes the uncertainty of the organizers of the new acts of aggressive policy and the pending difficulties of obtaining ratification of the Bonn and Paris agreements by the parliaments of the countries concerned.

The overwhelming majority of the German people interpreted the signing of the agreements in Bonn and Paris as a violation of their legitimate rights and interests, as an insult to the honor and dignity of the whole German nation. A wave of mighty protest demonstrations swept the whole country, both German Democratic Republic and Western Germany. ...

In these trying days for the German people, the working people of other European countries are expressing their solidarity with the democratic forces of Germany. The mighty demonstration in Paris against Ridgway's arrival is striking evidence of the French working people's struggle against the aggressive policy of the Atlantic bloc bosses.

The sympathies of all peace-loving peoples, all partisans of peace, are on the side of the German people who are fighting for the unification of Germany, for the creation of an all-German government, for the speediest conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany.

[Between May 26 and June 1 Pravda devoted 21 columns to comment on the Soviet note, from the following countries: Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, France, Britain, the U.S.A., Belgium, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Chinese People's Republic, Rumania, the Mongolian People's Republic, Australia, the Netherlands and Austria.]

World Politics

FAR EAST

DE WAARHEID ON AMERICAN MILITARISTS' NEW CRIMINAL PLANS. (Pravda, May 5, p. 3. Complete text:) The Hague (Tass)—De Waarheid has published a dispatch in which it exposes the American militarists' new plans for waging germ warfare in the Middle East and Southeastern Asia. The newspaper states:

"It has been reported from Washington that a special group of staff members in the Camp Detrick central biological laboratory, under the American Department of the Army, has concluded a series of experiments conducted for the purpose of finding new methods to spread contagious diseases in the Middle East and Southeast Asia. It has become known that workers in the above-mentioned laboratory have succeeded in finding various insects which in Asian conditions can serve as spreaders of bacteria. The experiments were conducted in Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, India and certain other countries.

"According to the deputy chief of this group (Deputy Chief of the U.S. Chemical Corps—Ed.) Gen. Charles Lukes and the director of the research division (director of the research and development division of the Chemical Corps in Maryland—Ed.) Brig. Gen.William Creasy, attention was focused mainly on experiments with locusts, known by the scientific name 'schistocerca gregaria,' able to travel great distances. In the opinion of the American specialists, it will be possible to use these locusts in certain cases to transfer bacteria long distances without the aid of special means of transportation, such as airplanes from which bacteria-infected insects are now being dropped over Korea and China. The experiments in Saudi Arabia proved, allegedly, that there is every reason to suppose that these locusts 'can be used effectively as a means of spreading bacteria.' Such are the shameless designs of the American plague maniacs."

Japan

HSINHUA ON 'COMING INTO EFFECT' OF JAPANESE 'PEACE TREATY.' (Pravda and Izvestia, April 30, p. 4. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—U.S. President Truman announced in Washington April 28 that the separate "peace treaty" with Japan, which was instigated by the United States, comes into effect officially April 28. This illegal act by the American government means that as of April 28 Japan becomes a "legalized" colony and military base of the United States of America. Under the mask of the declared "independence" of Japan, the United States will continue its military occupation of the country and enslave the Japanese people with still greater force.

The "peace treaty" with Japan, instigated by the United States, was completely manufactured by the American government. It is absolutely illegal. It grossly violates the international agreements on Japan, including the Jan. 1, 1942, declaration of the United Nations, the Cairo Declaration, the Yalta Agreement, the Potsdam Declaration, and the decision on the "Basic Policy With Respect to Japan After the Capitulation," adopted by the Far Eastern Commission. The San Francisco Conference, at which this "peace treaty" was signed, was an illegal conference called on the initiative of the U.S.A. Contrary to international obligations this "peace treaty," which was worked out in the U.S.A., contains an absurd term, according to which only those countries which "sign and ratify" this so-called "peace treaty" have the right to be considered one of the allied states which fought against Japan. Thus, important states in the Far East which struggled staunchly against the aggression of the Japanese imperialists—such as the Chinese People's Republic, the Soviet Union, India and Burma—have been arbitrarily and illegally excluded from the number of allies who fought against Japan, and their sacred rights have been violated. For example, on the question of territories the U.S.-inspired "peace treaty" aims to destroy the sovereignty of the Chinese People's Republic over Taiwan, the Pescadores, the island of Nanwei (Spratly Island) and the Sisha Islands (Paracel Islands), and the sovereignty of the Soviet Union over the Kurile Islands, and the southern part of Sakhalin and the adjoining islands. On the question of reparations, the U.S.-inspired "peace treaty" also completely ignores the legal rights of various states which suffered from the aggression of the Japanese imperialists. In addition, the treaty contains provisions which infringe upon the interests of the Japanese working people. Excluded by the United States, the Chinese People's Republic, the Soviet Union and other large states which fought against Japan took absolutely no part in preparing and working out this "peace treaty," and they have refused to sign and ratify it. The U.S.-inspired "peace treaty" with Japan imposes no obligations on these countries.

The U.S.-inspired "peace treaty" with Japan is by no means a "peace treaty;" it is an aggressive treaty aimed at preparing war. The American-Japanese "security pact" and the "administrative agreement," which supplement the treaty, come into effect simultaneously with this "peace treaty;" in supplementing one another, they ensure the continuation of American military occupation of Japan. No provisions are contained in it which limit the Japanese armed forces and prohibit the revival of militarism. On the other hand, the treaty provides that Japan "must render every assistance" to the aggressive acts which the United States may undertake on behalf of the United Nations. The treaty also recognizes Japan's right to join the aggressive bloc—the so-called agreement on collective security—the initiator of which is the United States.

The "security pact" confirms the right of the United States to further military occupation of Japan after this "peace treaty" comes into effect. The "administrative agreement" goes still further and gives in detail the concrete terms and privileges of the military occupation. It contains a sinister condition which is that if hostilities arise on the territory of Japan or if the threat of hostilities is created, the government of Japan and the government of the United States must take the joint measures necessary. (Article 24 of the "administrative agreement.") Thus, the United States is binding Japan firmly to its war machine. Ridgway, the commander in chief of the American occupation forces in Japan, stated boastfully on April 18: "According to this treaty Japan will become a component part of the defense belt (read: aggressive belt—Hsinhua Ed.) against communism in the western part of the Pacific."

This "peace treaty" with Japan, worked out in the U.S.A., is not a treaty of equal rights to restore the independence and sovereignty of Japan but a treaty to enslave Japan and to convert Japan completely into a U.S. colony. First of all, the very fact that American occupation troops are quartered on Japanese territory turns the label of the "independence" of Japan into a mockery. A country on the territory of which foreign occupation troops are billeted cannot be independent and sovereign. What is more, the "administrative agreement" provides that American troops stationed in Japan will enjoy such prerogatives as exterritoriality, freedom from taxation, freedom of entry into and exit from Japan, the issue of military scrip, the issue of automobile licenses, etc. Every year Japan must grant enormous funds, reaching $150,000,000, for the maintenance of American garrison troops. This "peace treaty," in addition to the fact that it gives the U.S.A. an opportunity to continue the occupation of all of Japan, does not leave to Japan even nominal sovereignty over the Ryukyu Islands and other islands located south of latitude 29° N., which formerly belonged to Japan. The U.S.A. has appointed itself the "administering authority."

The political clauses of the "peace treaty," on one hand, open wide possibilities for reviving militarist forces, and, on the other hand, they make absolutely no mention of the defense of the freedom and democratic rights of the Japanese people. Recently, on the orders of the American occupiers, the reactionary government of Yoshida has been working out a whole series of fascist bills, the chief one of which is the "bill to avert subversive activities." The purpose of this bill is to deprive the Japanese people completely of democratic rights in order to ensure realization of the aggressive "peace treaty" without hindrance.

The economic items of this treaty also attest to the fact that enslavement is its purpose. It does not ensure the free development of Japan's peace-time industry and the right of Japan to

free trade with other countries. On the contrary, it provides that Japan must grant the U.S.A. a "most-favored-nation system" for four years, in order to give U.S. monopoly capital an opportunity to envelop the Japanese economy without difficulty. Behind the false assertion of the American occupiers that the U.S.-inspired "peace treaty" permits the Japanese people to enjoy "complete sovereignty," there is concealed the fact that it grants the U.S.A. the unrestricted right to enslave the Japanese people.

When this U.S.-inspired "peace treaty" was signed Sept. 8, 1951, Nambara, at that time President of Tokyo University, stated with bitterness: "This day is a day of mourning for the entire Japanese nation." Now the Japanese people consider April 28—the day the "peace treaty" came into effect—a day of national humiliation. Filled with anger, the Japanese people struggle for genuine independence and will make still greater efforts in the struggle to revoke the "peace treaty" inspired by the Americans. The Chinese people resolutely protest the Japanese peace treaty put together by the United States. As Minister of Foreign Affairs Chou En-lai stated Sept. 18, 1951, the Central People's Government considers the Japanese "peace treaty" composed by the United States to be illegal and invalid and therefore can recognize it in no way.

INDONESIAN PRESS ON 'PEACE TREATY' WITH JAPAN. (Pravda, May 1, p. 3. Complete text:) Jakarta (Tass)—The Indonesian press is paying great attention to the coming into effect of the separate "peace treaty" with Japan.

The paper Pemandangan writes in an editorial: "The remilitarization of Japan constitutes a direct threat to neighboring Asian countries. The countries of Asia have not yet forgotten what was endured and suffered at the hands of Japanese militarism, and some of them even now have not recovered from the harm inflicted." The paper notes further that the United States is turning Japan into its military springboard, and that it is "completely responsible for arming Japan."

The newspaper Abadi, recalling that the people have not yet forgotten the sufferings borne by them from the Japanese occupation, writes: "If Japan fulfills its obligations as a member of the family of free nations, it will be warmly welcomed by all peoples, but if something proves that Japan intends to behave as before, it will not be able to restore friendly relations with other peoples of the world."

The newspaper Sumber points out that "inasmuch as the United States armed forces remain in the country, Japan will be a sovereign country in name only. Its foreign and home policy will be under the control of America.

"The role which Chiang Kai-shek's regime played earlier in China as a front line for the United States of America in the struggle against communism is now passing to Japan."

A COUNTRY TURNED INTO A PROVING GROUND. (By Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin. Pravda, May 6, p. 4. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Tokyo— ... The preparations for war have assumed such an obvious character in Japan that it is impossible to conceal them. But U.S. ruling circles are still trying vainly to convince the Japanese people that they have no greater concern than for the prosperity of this country. ...

I heard one Japanese expert metallurgist say:

"All Japan is now like a military camp or proving ground."

He is right. Here one sees military uniforms everywhere. Tanks and columns of trucks with field guns on trailers, with military freight covered with tarpaulins rumble down the streets of the cities. Here in the Tokyo park of Meidze, bathed in spring sunshine, mothers snatch up their children in fright and hurriedly take them to the distant avenues: military exercises are beginning in the park. In the Imperial Square in Tokyo, where a tribune has been set up with the emblem of the American headquarters, bugles resound, proclaiming the beginning of parades, sometimes of American troops, sometimes of units of the Japanese "reserve police corps," sometimes of "fire" brigades which differ but little from ordinary military subunits.

Together with the American training fields and proving grounds there have appeared proving grounds and training fields for the Japanese army, which even its creators cease to call a reserve police corps.

The armed forces of Japan are becoming a component part of the occupiers' army.

Here is only a short list of the recent military measures in Japan. A war department disguised as a "security administration" is being organized. In actual fact this will be the supreme command of the Japanese armed forces. It will function in close contact with the command of the American forces. There is being set up a so-called "Japanese-American defense council" which is invested with great rights and is taking over control of the rearmament of Japan. It has been planned to complete "reorganization" of the Japanese armed forces in 1952. In particular, the enactment of a military conscription law is being prepared. Former "policemen" will be the first to be called up.

The Japanese Army is being reorganized by American instructors in the likeness and image of the U.S. Army. Joint maneuvers of Japanese and American troops are provided for. Military institutes and schools are being set up to train the higher and senior combatant and staff officers. Some of the officers will undergo military training in America.

The complete "rehabilitation" of Japanese war criminals is being brought to a close. In recent months new thousands of officers and a large group of generals and admirals have been "rehabilitated." Among them is the former Minister of Foreign Affairs Mamoru Shigemitsu. The inveterate warmonger Kitisaburo Nomura, who was ambassador in Washington when Japan began the war against the U.S.A., has been "rehabilitated." The day before his "rehabilitation" Nomura said: "Rearmament is a natural matter for Japan, following from the Japanese-American security agreement."

A report was published recently about the "amendment" by the occupiers' headquarters of the Sept. 22, 1945, memorandum forbidding Japan to produce arms. In other words, Japan is henceforth permitted to produce openly all types of armaments, including tanks and warships.

It is not for nothing that the peasants of the small fishing village of Onuki, as well as all common people of Japan, listen with alarm to the incessant roar of artillery salvos on their land. They understand toward what kind of new disaster their country is being dragged by the American imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries serving them.

Korea

AMERICAN AIRMEN CONFIRM AMERICAN AGGRESSORS' USE OF BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS.—Hsinhua Report. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 6, p. 4. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—Hsinhua Agency reports:

American airmen, captured by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers in Korea, have presented incontrovertible proof of the crime of the American government—widespread, premeditated employment of bacteriological weapons for the purpose of exterminating the peaceful civilian population of Korea and also the Korean and Chinese people's forces—a crime in which these servicemen personally participated, dropping germ bombs. This proof has been presented at a time when the American government is trying brazenly to deny its terrible crime—waging germ warfare in Korea and China.

At 11 p.m., Jan.13, our forces shot down an American B-26 plane, No. 600, in Anju. The crew of the plane consisted of four men. Two of them—the engineer Campbell and bombardier Downs—perished when the plane was hit and the two others jumped by parachute and were taken prisoner by people's volunteers near Sunan. The captured Americans are the navigator, 1st Lt. Kenneth Lloyd Enoch, serial number A02069988, and the pilot, 1st Lt. John Quinn, serial number 17993A. They both belong to the Eighth Squadron, Third Air Group, Third Bomber Wing, Fifth Air Force.

Enoch testified that Aug. 25, 1951, he, with ten other airmen and 15 navigators, heard a secret lecture on bacteriological weapons. He dropped two bacteriological bombs Jan. 7 over Hwangju in North Korea. Then on Jan. 11 he dropped four bacteriological bombs in the western part of the city of Chunghwa.

Quinn attended lectures on bacteriological weapons in the middle of December, 1951. He dropped four bacteriological

bombs Jan. 4 in the southern part of Pyongyang. On Jan. 11 he dropped another two bacteriological bombs in the northeastern part of Kunuri. These servicemen openly confessed to this crime and wrote out their full testimonies, which at the present time are in the hands of the Korean and Chinese people's forces.

These written testimonies have exposed the fact that the American government had for some time planned to wage germ warfare in Korea and conducted the appropriate preparations for it.

At least as early as August, 1951, the American aggressors trained their flying personnel to wage germ warfare. These two American servicemen testified that the American army officially began germ warfare in Korea Jan. 1, 1951, and that it made it a rule to call germ bombs "unexploded missiles" in reports with the idea of concealing as far as possible the real situation from its own soldiers. Nevertheless evidence of the use of weapons of mass destruction in China and Korea by the American aggressors is irrefutable. The American aggressors will never succeed in deceiving people all over the world. The American government's crime has evoked the indignation of people of good will the world over, and this indignation is developing into resolute and powerful opposition. If the American aggressors do not cease their crimes they will, undoubtedly, be punished by the peoples of the world.

Malaya

NEW CRIMES OF BRITISH COLONIZERS IN MALAYA. (By Maj. A. Leontyev. Krasnaya zvezda, April 30, p. 4. Complete text:) The American aggressors, who are using bacteriological and chemical weapons in Korea, have found their followers. The British colonizers in Malaya have begun to use poison gas according to their example. In a number of districts adjacent to the jungle they have used poison gas sprayed from aircraft for crop destruction. By these means the British want to deprive units of the People's Liberation Army of Malaya, located in the jungle, of supplies.

Debates in the British House of Commons were devoted to this question April 23. In answering questions of House members, Lennox-Boyd, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, admitted that chemical weapons are being used in Malaya with the knowledge of the British government, which believes that "such measures" will help it suppress the national liberation struggle of the Malayan people.

The use of chemical weapons is a consequence of the bloody policy of terror and repression against the peaceful population of Malaya, which the British imperialists pursued before. For almost four years now they have been trying by fire and sword to break the heroic opposition of the Malayan patriots, who have risen to the struggle for the freedom and independence of their homeland. Thousands of absolutely innocent people have been shot, hanged and subjected to inhuman tortures and indignities. Approximately 500,000 inhabitants of Malaya, that is, almost one-tenth of the whole population of the country have been thrown into concentration camps. At least 12,000 people have been deported from Malaya and thousands have been arrested.

A British army of 100,000 has been using tanks and artillery, napalm and flame-throwers against the Malayan People's Liberation Army and partisans. Dozens of "Lincolns," "Spitfires" and "Tempests" have bombed and strafed Malayan villages daily.

All the attempts of the British colonizers to suppress the national liberation movement in Malaya have, however, ended in shameful failure. "The positions of the British in Malaya," reported the Daily Mail, "are deteriorating slowly, but surely. A hopeless situation has arisen." The paper admitted that the "practical results" of hostilities for 40 months "were favorable" for the Malayan patriots.

In autumn, 1951, the rubber and tin companies openly demanded the introduction of still more barbaric methods to exterminate the Malayan people. In the pages of The Times one of the prominent City representatives, the chairman of Bacocks' Consolidated Rubber Estates Ltd., announced a 500% increase in net profit in comparison with the preceding year and said: "We must have powerful and reliable military police forces fully armed and turn the present campaign of half measures into a truly merciless advance."

In carrying out the order of the monopolies, which are making tremendous fortunes out of the sufferings and blood of the Malayan people, the British government in February, 1952, sent a new commander in chief, Gen. Templer, to Malaya, granting him extraordinary powers. Templer began a new campaign of terror and force unprecedented in its viciousness. He introduced the so-called principle of "collective responsibility," regarding the whole population of Malaya as his hostages. In villages "which were guilty" a real prison regime was established. The village of Tanjong Malin, 3000 inhabitants of which were suspected of "sympathy" with the partisans, may serve as an example. On Gen. Templer's orders, the inhabitants of the village were ordered to remain in their homes for 22 hours a day; shops were open only two hours a day; the schools were closed, traffic brought to a stop, and the village isolated from the outside world. The same kind of repression was applied to the inhabitants of other villages.

The colonizers razed several Malayan population points to the ground. Thus, for instance, a village in the district of Belum (state of Perak) was burned down in March, the crops of the peasants destroyed and their property confiscated. Two hundred seventeen inhabitants were driven into a concentration camp.

Templer, however, despite his violent activity in the role of butcher, turned out to be no more fortunate than his predecessors. The Malayan people energetically support the People's Liberation Army and the partisans. Vicious repressions have not broken its will for the struggle. Thus, for instance, the United Press noted with grief that during the eviction by the British of inhabitants of the village of Gras "a complete silence reigned, and one could see the proud disdain, even in the eyes of boys."

Gen. Templer's operations have had no success whatever. His troops, including the parachutists in whom he placed so much hope, either fell into ambush or had to do battle under unfavorable conditions. The population opportunely warned units of the People's Liberation Army and partisans of the troop movements of the colonizers.

Even the American press openly hints that the British colonizers are unable to cope with the situation in Malaya. In March Acheson expressed "sympathy" with Britain in connection with the difficulties of the colonial war in Malaya.

Lennox-Boyd's statement in the House of Commons April 23 indicates that the British government sees a way out of the situation which has arisen in intensifying repressions against the peaceful population of Malaya and in using new barbaric means of waging war.

The British Minister, in replying to questions by M.P.s, tried in every way to justify the use of chemical weapons.

Lennox-Boyd cynically stated that the use of poison gas is "the most suitable means" of waging war and that crop destruction with the aid of the latest achievements of chemistry is allegedly being carried out in the interests of the population of Malaya itself!

The Central Bureau of Information made a similar attempt to take the British command in Malaya under its protection. It did not deny the very fact of the use of poison gas. "It is extremely regrettable," it hypocritically stated, "that in a world experiencing shortage of food, crop destruction has to be carried out." It states openly that "in the future chemicals can be used for a more direct blow" to the Malayan People's Liberation Army and partisans.

The British Central Bureau of Information thus blurted out the innermost intentions of its bosses, who are preparing to unleash extensive chemical warfare in Malaya. It is now understandable why they attempt so persistently to justify themselves. The ardor with which the British ruling circles are trying to remove the responsibility from the American criminals in Korea, whose experience they hope to utilize in the war against the Malayan patriots, is also understandable.

The use by the British colonizers of chemical weapons in Malaya is a scandalous crime. Their acts are contrary to international laws and customs and, in particular, the 1907 Geneva Convention, which the British government solemnly undertook to respect.

The indignation with which the British people greeted the news of the use of chemical weapons in Malaya is therefore understandable. The Daily Worker has condemned the crime of the

British forces in Malaya as "a new step backward to barbarism." "Britain," stated Duncan Jones, General Secretary of the British Peace Committee, "bears direct responsibility for this, from which we cannot hide behind the backs of the Americans."

The press reports that the Malayan people are intensifying their just struggle for freedom and independence in reply to the savagery of the colonizers.

The line of the front in Malaya now goes through the streets of every populated point and around the walls of every house. A well-aimed bullet awaits the occupiers everywhere.

The British planters have surrounded their houses with high barbed-wire fences. The planter ventures beyond this fence only with weapon in hand. Reuters reported March 14 that many British planters in Malaya are selling their property since they are "uncertain of the future."

The Malayan people have stoutly and courageously undergone the most difficult ordeals. Their determination to struggle for a just cause will not be broken by the new evil deeds of the British imperialists, who are using chemical weapons. These crimes of the colonizers merely intensify the hatred of the Malayan patriots for their enslavers.

EASTERN EUROPE

Finland

SPEECH BY FINNISH PRIME MINISTER KEKKONEN IN STOCKHOLM. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 30, p. 4. Complete text:) Stockholm (Tass)—At a meeting in Stockholm called by the Nurden Society April 28 a speech was made by the Finnish Prime Minister Kekkonen. In his speech he dealt with questions relating to Finland's economic position, to Finland's foreign and domestic policy.

Kekkonen stressed particularly the significance of an extensive trade exchange with the Soviet Union. Trade with the Soviet Union in the difficult postwar years, he said, occupied and now occupies a special position in Finland's foreign trade. Without it supply of raw materials and food would cause insuperable difficulties. The extensive, free trade exchange with the Soviet Union was one of the most important factors after the war in putting Finland on a sound footing.

Passing on to questions concerned with Finland's foreign policy, Kekkonen stressed that, for a country in Finland's position, stable relations with the outside world were of paramount importance. When in the autumn of 1944 the present President Paasikivi became Prime Minister, he pointed out that Finland's most important task in foreign policy consisted in achieving good-neighbor relations, based on mutual trust, between Finland and the Soviet Union. This program, he said, had met with a response in the Soviet Union and had as a result yielded the April 6, 1948, Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, which, with the peace treaty, forms the basis for relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. The treaty contains both military and political, economic and cultural clauses. The essence of the military clauses consists in the agreement that Finland and the Soviet Union, given certain conditions, must cooperate militarily on Finnish territory if Finland is subjected to aggression.

Kekkonen pointed out that the military agreement which is part of the treaty was not an isolated instance in the history of Northern Europe. Of definite interest in this respect, he said, is a comparison with the military alliance which was concluded between Sweden and Russia in 1724 after the period of the great wars came to an end. This comparison makes it clear, Kekkonen said, why we hold firmly to the pact of friendship and mutual aid which we have concluded with the Soviet Union and also to the peaceful policy which finds its expression in this pact. On this basis Finland considers that she has achieved a firm and reliable position in her foreign policy. Our completely trusting cooperation with the Soviet Union does not prevent the mutual understanding existing with our northern fraternal peoples, above all with Sweden, just as it has little influence on the lively trade relations maintained with our old friends in trade in the West.

NEAR EAST

Iran

TASS DENIAL. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 30, p. 2. Complete text:) At a press conference April 24, 1952, in Washington President Truman made a statement hostile to the Soviet Union, in which he also alleged that in 1946 he had sent the Soviet Union an "ultimatum" demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Iran.

The absurdity of this statement was evident from the outset, since in reply to questions from the newspaper correspondents Truman was unable to give any explanation of the content of the so-called "ultimatum," and the White House spokesman Tubby was obliged to state later the same day that in reality no ultimatum had been sent to the Soviet government.

In connection with the above, Tass is authorized to state that this remark of Truman's about an "ultimatum" is an invention from beginning to end and is obviously intended to intensify war hysteria in the U.S.A.

As for the real circumstances connected with the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Iran in 1946, the Soviet troops were withdrawn from Iran in strict accordance with the date fixed for their withdrawal by agreement between the U.S.S.R. government and the government of Iran, as materials published in the press on this matter at that time stated.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria

CATHOLIC REACTION IN SERVICE OF WARMONGERS. (By V. Mikhailov. Pravda, May 6, p. 3. 1500 words. Condensed text:) Some time ago American occupation authorities in Austria opened the biggest army camp in Western Austria in Sitzenheim. In the ceremony of opening the new nest of militarists, the representative of the top Catholic hierarchy of Austria—Rohracher, Archbishop of Salzburg—took a most active part.

The closest friend of the Austrian Cardinal Innitzer and of the Roman Catholic Pope not only "consecrated" the new American barracks but also made a speech. "The blessing of God be on this camp," Rohracher stated. "The ground on which it stands is the ancient, holy ground of the peasants. It is not surprising that the hearts of the peasants were full when they gave up the land, and some even wept. But all the same," the Archbishop added cynically, "this was unavoidable."

Whereas the Vatican is regarded by the American imperialists as one of the fundamental ideological forces of Washington in the struggle against the camp of peace and democracy, the Austrian Catholic leaders have been assigned the role of an advance, militant detachment in the schemes of the Vatican. It would be difficult to find a country in Europe where there is such a strong fusion as in Austria of the Catholic Church with the state apparatus, where the Catholic clergy has so openly collaborated with the Hitlerites, and the Catholic Church has come forward as such an ardent preacher of a "crusade" against the Soviet Union.

The same people who facilitated the rise of fascism and then welcomed the occupation of the country by the Hitlerite forces were left at the helm of the Catholic Church in Austria by the Vatican in the postwar period. It is not surprising that as soon as the Vatican once more declared a "crusade against Communism," the princes of the Austrian Catholic Church felt themselves in their native element. ...

The tactics of the enemies of peace change according to the growth of the nationwide peace movement.

In the first stage of collecting signatures to the Stockholm appeal, the General Secretary of the "Catholic Action" Party, Otto Mauer, sent to all Austrian clergymen an instruction to show "unconditional opposition" to the collection of signatures since this campaign allegedly contradicted the "true Christian love of peace." His public speech alone, in which he declared the use of the atom bomb nothing more nor less than "just," shows what this obscurantist, called professor, understands of a "true Christian love of peace." ...

By making use of the centuries-long experience in deceiving people, the Catholic hierarchy is doing all it can to strengthen the positions of monopoly capital and to undermine the growing opposition of the exploited masses. As a possessor of tremendous wealth the Catholic Church is trying to use all its influence to hide the sharpening class struggle and to preach the Christian "love" of the slave for the master.

The theoreticians of Catholicism are trying to convince the workers that in struggling with capitalist exploitation the workers "are fighting with windmills," since capitalism allegedly no longer exists. "The capitalism which once embraced the whole world," the Catholic magazine Wort und Wahrheit wrote, "calling forth anticapitalist tendencies in the masses, n(longer exists. It has changed completely under the influence of restrictions and social measures as, for instance, on the American continent. The race of entrepreneurs, business pirates, exploiters and slaveowners," the magazine argues, "has already died out."

The struggle against progressive forces is only one side of the activity of the Catholic hierarchy in Austria. The other side, effected by the Papal Nuncio in Vienna and Jachim, his Austrian assistant, is active assistance in reviving reactionary forces. As early as 1945, the semi-Jesuit "Kartelverband" served as the skeleton for forming the reactionary, so-called People's Party, nicknamed "the moneybag party" by the working people.

Having dragged this party to power, the Catholic Church secured, through the members of the Kartelverband, a wide influence on the policy of the Austrian government. It is typical that the names of Prime Minister Figl and Minister of Foreign Affairs Gruber figure in the lists of one of the sections of the Kartelverband, and the fascist Seyss-Inquart appears nearby as an honorary member.

Cardinal Seipel, the spiritual father of Austrian fascism who, as Chancellor, drowned the demonstration of Viennese workers in blood in July, 1927, remains the model statesman for Catholic reaction, as the church press openly expressed itself before the recent elections to Parliament. ...

The "Catholic Action" Party is developing particular activities. Utilizing Jesuit methods of deceit, it is enmeshing many Catholics in its nets. With the aid of the "Catholic Action," the Church is striving to carry out the Vatican policy in all fields of public life, including science and the arts.

The events of recent months have compelled the Catholic hierarchy finally to discard the mask. At the same time that all the Austrian people, tens of thousands of ordinary Catholics, were indignantly protesting the return of castles and properties to Starhemberg, ringleader of the fascist gangs of the Heimwehr, the Catholic press openly came out in support of this shameful act.

The Catholic hierarchy does not limit itself to the support of Austrian neo-fascism. Conjointly with the American intelligence service, it is organizing secret subversive groups. It is worth recalling the Mindszenty trial, at which the complicity of certain Austrian archbishops in subversive activity against the Hungarian People's Republic was exposed.

The ringleaders of the Austrian Catholic Church, patronizing the revival of fascism, do not conceal that they are striving for a new "Anschluss"—the joining of Western Austria to the Bonn "state," as this is envisaged in the plans of the U.S. imperialists. The Catholic weekly Die Furche, for example, makes an open appeal for "Anschluss" and the participation of Austria in the notorious "European community" inspired by Washington. ...

The Vatican and the Catholic reaction of Austria have already undermined their authority considerably by their previous collaboration with fascism. Now, these dark forces, by going into the service of the American imperialists, are losing still further their influence on the masses and exposing themselves as mortal enemies of peace and the independence of the Austrian people.

Germany

SOVIET GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS 66 ENTERPRISES TO GERMAN PEOPLE. (Pravda, May 3, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. Complete text:) Berlin (Tass)—The Berlin democratic press has published an announcement by the government of the German Democratic Republic, which states:

The government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has taken the decision to hand over to the government of the German Democratic Republic 66 enterprises belonging to the Soviet Joint-Stock Company.

The decision of the Soviet government to hand over these enterprises of the Soviet Joint-Stock Company into the possession of the German people is an expression of the great faith of the Soviet Union in the forces of peace and democracy among our people. By so doing the Soviet government emphasizes anew its policy of recognizing the sovereignty of the German people, as laid down in its notes to the Western powers, as a basis for a just peace treaty with Germany. The government of the German Democratic Republic is certain that all the German people will greet the decision of the government of the Soviet Union with gratitude and joy as a generous new act of friendship.

Enterprises of the Soviet Joint-Stock Company have played a big part in the construction of our peaceful economy. The Soviet directors, engineers and technicians have done outstanding work in constructing these enterprises and have developed their activity on a high technical level. The output of the Soviet Joint-Stock Company enterprises has formed part of our national economic plan since the formation of the German Democratic Republic.

Among the 66 enterprises there are lignite and potassium combines, enterprises producing cable and the battery factory in Berlin, the Neptune shipyard in Rostock, the BMW automobile plant in Eisenach, railroad car building plants, and metal-working and other enterprises.

The announcement by the government of the German Democratic Republic continues:

"The transfer of these well-managed and highly developed enterprises into the possession of our people imposes on the ministries concerned and on the management and personnel of the enterprises an obligation to see that there is no fall in the quantity and quality of the output of the enterprises and that their further development be ensured.

"Let all men and women workers, engineers and technicians recognize their high responsibility for further development of these enterprises and express their gratitude to the great Stalin and the Soviet people for this generous decision by the Soviet government by intensifying their struggle to maintain peace and strengthen the state might of the German Democratic Republic."

A list of the 66 enterprises which are being handed over to the German Democratic Republic by the Soviet government is published with the announcement.

ADN AGENCY ON BONN AUTHORITIES' INTRODUCTION OF SPECIAL FRONTIER REGIME. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 6, p. 3. Complete text:) Berlin (Tass)—According to an ADN Agency report, in connection with preparing to put the "general contract" into effect and the resultant deepening of the partition of Germany, Adenauer's government has issued an order to introduce a stricter frontier regime on the demarcation line between Western Germany and the German Democratic Republic. Eyewitnesses report that along the demarcation line there has been set up a special zone ten kilometers wide in which police and customs officials are granted broad powers to carry out arbitrary searches in this zone of all buildings and vehicles and also personal searches. In the limits of a 100-meter belt from the demarcation line the police authorities have set up various kinds of obstacles, guard posts, etc.

At the present time large police forces with a widely developed communications service are stationed inside the ten-kilometer zone. Police cars constantly patrol the demarcation line.

Some time ago a special "frontier customs service" was set up, the task of which is to control the movement of people, freight, money and securities passing through the demarcation line. A whole network of "frontier customs points" is distributed along this line with a large staff of officials and policemen invested with broad powers.

Control over the work of the German frontier police, over implementing the frontier regime on the demarcation line is exercised by British and American occupation forces.

Thus, the demarcation line between the Eastern and Western zones of occupation in Germany, set up in its time by the Euro-

pean consultative commission, has been turned in fact by the Bonn government into a state frontier with a regime which not only differs in no way from the usual regime on the frontier between states but in many instances surpasses it in strictness.

In addition to this, on the demarcation line with the German Democratic Republic the intelligence services of the Western powers have organized a number of special centers for ferrying saboteurs, spies, wreckers, provocateurs and contraband agents onto the territory of the German Democratic Republic.

WESTERN EUROPE

Great Britain

THE TRUTH ABOUT DUNKIRK.—From the History of the Second World War. (By Yu. Bogachev. Krasny flot, April 23, p. 3. 2500 words. Condensed text:) A huge Anglo-French group was surrounded by the German forces in May, 1940, in the region of the port of Dunkirk, Northern France. The situation of the surrounded army was considered hopeless. ...

But a "miracle" happened: almost the entire British expeditionary force(75% to 80%) and part of the French Army escaped total destruction and were evacuated to the shores of Britain.

The British, and together with them the American, falsifiers of history depict this evacuation as a "brilliant episode" in the history of the armed forces of Great Britain and as an operation of the British Navy ranking as the " greatest in world history." However, an analysis of the political and military situation in that period attests to the fact that merit for saving the Anglo-French group belongs by no means to the British Navy but to the Hitlerites themselves. The facts indicate that the fascist command had the opportunity to destroy the surrounded forces or to force them to capitulate, but this did not enter into Hitler's calculations.

Hoping to make a deal with Britain and the U.S.A. for a war against the Soviet Union, the Hitlerites decided to give the surrounded British Expeditionary Force the chance to leave.

After seizure of the Belgian and northern French coast—a springboard with whose possession it would be possible to threaten the vital centers of Britain—Hitler's plans were to compel Anglo-American ruling circles to conclude a separate peace, with the intent of a general campaign against the U.S.S.R. and recognition of fascist Germany's hegemony in Europe.

A book by the British reactionary military historian Liddell Hart entitled "The German Generals Talk" was published in Britain and the U.S.A. in 1948. The interesting thing about this book is that it cites a number of important admissions by Hitlerite generals concerning individual episodes of the war, including the events at Dunkirk. In the chapter eloquently called "How Hitler Destroyed France and Saved Britain," Liddell Hart cites the testimonies of Gen. Blumentritt that Hitler, at a conference with his generals at the end of May, 1940, announced his decision to save the British Expeditionary Force from total destruction since the annihilation or capitulation of this army could cut off the way to the proposed agreement between Germany and Britain for a war against the U.S.S.R.

"The fact is," Liddell Hart writes, "that Hitler was already turning his eyes to the East."

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How then did the events develop? ...

According to reports in the British press, the evacuation proceeded under cover of operations by the navy which, having ranged itself in a semicircle around the approaches to Dunkirk, shelled the "entrenched" German forces. But in reality the German divisions had no thought of undertaking any serious offensive.

After the evacuation of the expeditionary force from Dunkirk there appeared in the same British press reports by soldiers who had participated in this "operation" that in the last few days the attacks of the German forces weakened considerably. In German communiques for that period it was reported that the great bulk of the German divisions were drawn away from Dunkirk and thrown onto other sectors of the French front.

The last two or three days of the evacuation proceeded quite calmly. In two days, June 1 and June 2, over 200 vessels of the "Allies" were able to pass through the port without hindrance.

Two hundred twenty-two British ships (small ones, for the most part) and 665 mercantile and fishing vessels participated in the evacuation. The big British naval forces did not take part in the operation. According to the explanation given by official circles, the British command did not send its capital ships to the French shores allegedly because it feared the operations of aircraft and enemy submarines. According to official French reports, France's contribution to the operation was 100 ships, 200 mercantile and fishing vessels and up to 200 launches and boats.

The Germans, having seized the coast of Belgium and Holland did not, however, undertake active operations on the sea.

The losses of the British and French navies in this operation were chiefly the result of the numerous mishaps in shallow waters, collisions and capsizing of vessels.

The coastal fortress of Dunkirk fell June 4. The remnants of the French forces, numbering 40,000 men, laid down their arms.

The Germans captured an immense amount of booty: 2400 guns, 700 tanks, 50,000 vehicles, a great deal of ammunition and other equipment. The British left all their arms in exchange for the chance given them of clearing off for home. Moreover, they understood full well that all the matériel would be used by the Germans in the war against the U.S.S.R.

According to the German Gen. Kleist, whom Liddell Hart quotes in his book, the Germans entered Dunkirk after the British Expeditionary Force had been evacuated.

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Hitler's flirtation with the British ruling circles at Dunkirk was one of the attempts to conclude a deal on the basis of a general campaign against the U.S.S.R.

Even before the Dunkirk events the American-British-French imperialists did not hide the fact that they were interested not in the struggle against Hitlerite Germany but in directing the aggressor against the Soviet Union.

However, all the attempts to conclude an agreement for a war against the U.S.S.R. fell through. This was the result of the extremely deep antagonisms rending the capitalist world.

Peace between Britain and fascist Germany would mean the recognition of Germany's hegemony in Western Europe and the incorporation of Britain in the German sphere of influence. The American-British ruling circles could not consent to such a peace. This peace, in the words of Roosevelt, would be only a truce.

The fact is that the American-British imperialists themselves played the role of pretenders to world domination. The warmongers of the U.S.A. had long been harboring mad ideas for the conquest of the world under the flag of "maintaining world order." The President of the National Industrial Council of the U.S.A. Jordan in one of his speeches at a meeting of the bankers' association in 1940 said: "No matter what the outcome of the war may be, America has embarked on the path of imperialism both in the sphere of world policy and in every other manifestation of its life. At best, it (Britain—Yu. B.) will become a junior partner in the new system of Anglo-American imperialism, the center of which will be the military and naval power of the U.S.A.'

The most influential groups of American monopoly capital insisted on continuation of the war by Britain. The U.S. government exerted definite pressure in this direction on the British government.

The American reactionary press stated at that period: "The great question that arose at Dunkirk was whether Britain will enter Germany's sphere or whether she will continue to serve as the mighty Eastern bastion of the U.S.A."

The assistance which the U.S.A. gave Britain was regarded only as a means on the path to winning world domination. The American imperialists made use of Britain's serious difficulties to take possession of her economic and strategic positions. They also calculated that close cooperation between Britain and the U.S.A. would make Germany turn to the East.

Another no less important factor played an immense role in the fact that U.S., British and German imperialists did not succeed in making a deal for a joint war against the U.S.S.R. The aggression of German fascism evoked the wrath and indignation of peoples of the entire world, including the peoples of Great Britain and the U.S.A. Under these conditions the governments of the U.S.A. and Britain did not risk making a deal with Hitlerite Germany.

The myth about the "heroic feat" of the British Navy in the

Dunkirk region is needed by the British falsifiers of history to conceal the truth from their people and from the world public.

Norway

RUSSIANS ON SPITSBERGEN. (By B. Grigoryev. Nauka i zhizn, No. 3, March [published in April], 1952, pp. 42-44. 2600 words. Condensed text:) Far to the north in the expanse of the Arctic Ocean between 74° and 81° N., there lie gloomy, rocky islands, surrounded by ice. Because of their pointed summits, they were called Spitsbergen. ...

The Russian Pomors had long since been making regular voyages to the grim, craggy coasts. They were ordinary hunters and bold and experienced mariners. They knew the way to Grumant (as Spitsbergen was then called) very well, and had studied the coasts of its islands and had carried on trade in sea and fur-bearing animals there.

However, despite indisputable historical data confirming the priority of Russian people in the discovery and exploration of Spitsbergen, the majority of American and West European historians and geographers attempt to assert that the first news of it was obtained from the Dutch participants in the third Arctic voyage of Willem Barents. During this voyage Barents' vessels were, in fact, not far from the coast of the archipelago on June 19, 1596, but they were unable to approach it and, after coming upon heavy ice, soon turned south. ...

The Russian ships which sailed the Arctic Ocean in the 16th century had not only better navigating qualities and more perfect construction than foreign ships but also exceeded them considerably in dimensions. Our Pomors built up a tremendous amount of experience in the 16th centruy in navigating the Arctic Ocean, experience in struggle with the ice and currents, fierce frosts and strong winds, and were able to forecast the condition of the ice. The whole of this was unknown at that time by foreigners. Finally, Russian mariners in the North had beautiful hand-drawn maps, sketches and sailing instructions, where an extremely exact and competent portrayal and description of the sea coast and of the islands in the Arctic Ocean was given. Russian naval officers, participants in the great northern expedition, who carried out in the middle of the 18th century the first surveys by instrument of the polar coast of Siberia, more than once noted the high degree of accuracy of the old Pomor maps. The following figures speak eloquently of the development of Russian northerly navigation: about the time of the voyage of Barents, 7500 Russian vessels and more than 30,000 persons were engaged in whaling, fishing, sealing and hunting.

But is there documentary evidence that Russian seafarers arrived at Spitsbergen before Barents, that is, before the year 1596? Yes, there is. This is confirmed, for instance, by a charter from Ivan IV to the Pechenga Monastery on the shore of the Arctic Ocean to the west of Kola, dated 1556. The charter permitted the duty-free import of fats from Spitsbergen. Who was able to import these fats? Only the Russian traders. And it is apparent that seal fat was imported from Spitsbergen regularly and in large quantities if the prudent monks made a special request for permission to import it duty-free. ...

At the very end of the 18th century, in 1796, Norwegians wintered on Spitsbergen for the first time. In so doing they naturally could not manage without the aid and counsel of the experienced Russian seafarers. The Norwegians' winter camp was fitted out with the assistance of a Russian boatswain, a man acquainted with Grumant. ...

After 1911 Russian expeditionary ships began going every year to Spitsbergen. In 1912 Rusanov, the Russian polar geologist, arrived on the island with a detachment. He explored an area 1000 kilometers long, and in four places where they succeeded in discovering coal, Russian claim stakes were set up. The following year a Russian company for mining operations on Spitsbergen was founded with the title "Grumant" which immediately dispatched a fresh exploring expedition to the archipelago. In 1914 and 1915 this work was continued.

At about this time, the position of Spitsbergen as a "no man's land" became absolutely impossible. It was necessary, somehow, to decide its fate, to stop the rapacious whaling, as a result of which whales had long since been exterminated and the yield of other animals sharply reduced. The exploitation of coal deposits also demanded administrative intervention. Negotiations began in the period 1910 to 1912 between the most interested countries—Russia, Norway and Sweden. Not long before the first world war, in May 1914, an international conference met in Oslo. The Norwegians proposed that control of Spitsbergen should be handed over to a commission of representatives from Norway, Russia and Sweden. The project called forth attacks on the part of two delegations, the German and American. The delegation from the Kaiser's Germany insisted on including its representative in the commission for administering Spitsbergen. The Americans led the attack from the other side. They, not objecting in principle to handing over the question of the legality of land seizures on Spitsbergen to an international court of arbitration, refused categorically to submit there claims registered in the U.S.A. The war which began finally broke up the conference. The future of the northern archipelago remained open.

It was remembered only in 1920 in the heat of military intervention against the young Soviet republic. The American and British imperialists hastened, without Russia's agreement, to hand Spitsbergen over to Norway. At the same time Bear Island, lying 240 miles south of the archipelago, was included in Spitsbergen. For a long time Russian seafarers had wintered on this island and engaged in hunting, fishing, whaling, etc. A big Russian stopping place on Bear Island was in North Harbor. Establishing themselves here, sailors of the Russian cruiser "Svetlana" hoisted the Russian merchant flag on the island in 1909 and set up a large plaque with the inscription: "This Belongs to Russia." At that time this did not arouse any objections: Russia's rights to the island were indisputable. And yet, 11 years later, Bear Island, with Spitsbergen, was handed over to Norway. The government of Norway realized that this decision, taken without Russia's participation, did not have legal force.

The Soviet Union did not reject its rights and interests on this archipelago. In 1925 a Soviet expedition visited it in the vessel "Persei." Three years later the icebreaker "Krasin" arrived there and scientific observations were made. Deposits of coal discovered by Russian geologists soon became the property of our country. In two of the largest settlements of Spitsbergen—Barentsburg and Grumant—Soviet mines were constructed in 1932. For eight years up to 1940 the coal extracted there increased from 26,000 tons to 400,000 tons. This comprised two-thirds of all the coal extracted on Spitsbergen. The most improved mines on the archipelago were Soviet mines, and the best planned settlements were Soviet. Our country did everything in order to ease the labor of Soviet people in the great expanses of the Arctic.

When the great patriotic war began the Soviet miners were withdrawn from Spitsbergen. The fascist pirates barbarically destroyed our mines and settlements.

These mines are now completely restored and provide the northern regions of the U.S.S.R. with hundreds of thousands of tons of coal. In the waters of Spitsbergen and Bear Island, moreover, our fishermen have long since been engaged in the fishing trade. In 1947 Norway admitted that the Soviet Union possesses "special economic interests" on Spitsbergen.

In the postwar years, however, the Norwegian government, after entering the North Atlantic aggressive military alliance, on the demand of the American warmongers and in violation of the Spitsbergen treaty of 1920, handed over Spitsbergen and Bear Island to be administered by the command of the so-called North Atlantic naval area. This signifies permission to the armed forces of the North Atlantic alliance, which are under American command, to carry out military measures in the area of these islands. The Soviet Union has voiced an emphatic protest. "As is pointed out in the U.S.S.R. note Oct. 15, 1951, the Soviet Union has particular interests in the area of Spitsbergen and Bear Island," Pravda stated. "This is explained both by the historical contribution of the Soviet Union to the development of these islands, and by their geographical position in the North."

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Canada

AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS ZEALOUSLY DEVELOP GERM WARFARE DEVICES. (Pravda, May 5, p. 4. Complete text:)

Ottawa (Tass)—According to a report in the newspaper Citizen, participants in the secret conference of U.S., British and Canadian military specialists, which began April 28 in Kingston, have arrived in Ottawa. There they will discuss using hoof-and-mouth disease and other livestock disease bacteria as bacteriological weapons and will make use of data obtained in the hoof-and-mouth disease epidemic still going on in Saskatchewan Province. They will also discuss the question of using guided missiles.

United States

WEST POINT—BREEDING GROUND OF AGGRESSIVE AMERICAN MILITARY MEN. (By Maj. A. Korolyov. Krasnaya zvezda, April 18, p. 3. 2000 words. Condensed text:) The 150th anniversary of the founding of West Point is being celebrated with great pomp in the United States.

What does West Point represent and why does it hold the attention of the U.S. ruling circles?

West Point is the largest military academy in the United States. It is the main center for training officers for the American army. Every year the armed forces of the U.S.A. receive from this Academy a fresh batch of people willing to use arms against the working people of their own country and to participate in the bloody ventures of the American invaders beyond the borders of the U.S.A. It has already become a tradition that almost all the leading posts in the American army and the U.S. Air Force are occupied by generals and officers who have been through West Point.

General-butcher MacArthur was a student at West Point. In defending the interests of Wall Street, in the summer of 1932, without hesitation he flung infantry, artillery and tanks against thousands of unemployed veterans of the first world war who had come to Washington for unemployment relief. Later MacArthur bathed his hands in the blood of hundreds of thousands of sons and daughters of the Korean people. It was also at West Point that Dwight Eisenhower, who is now zealously welding together an "Atlantic army" to war against the peace-loving peoples, was educated. In the last 37 years all the chiefs of staff of the American army (except Marshall) have come from West Point. Ex-cadets of West Point are Generals Ridgway and Van Fleet, the present leaders of the inhuman acts by the American interventionists in Korea. Men who also went through West Point are Gen. Bradley, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Lawton Collins, the present Chief of Staff, U.S. Army. All of them, like others who have been through West Point, are distinguished by their hatred of the Soviet Union.

The function of West Point is to train officers who are wholeheartedly devoted to the capitalist regime of the U.S.A., who are "conscious" executors and "ideological" defenders of the reactionary policy of the American imperialists. For this reason a strict system of selection has been established for candidates wishing to enter the Academy. Admission to West Point is granted only to selected people who belong to the dominating class or are closely linked with this class, who are politically absolutely "reliable." Those who wish to enter this Academy are obliged to have a recommendation from a Senator or, at least, from a member of the House of Representatives. No special explanations are required in order to understand who is likely to obtain recommendations from the McMahons, Tafts, Hartleys and similar reactionaries from the U.S. Congress. Before being accepted into West Point, candidates go through a careful checkup in a special preparatory academy. ...

Selection for West Point depends above all on the willingness of the candidate to serve the present masters of the U.S.A. faithfully, the magnates of Wall Street, and on the candidate's willingness to carry out their aggressive plans. A high cultural level is not demanded of those entering the Academy. Of far greater importance is their physique. In this respect the requirements for those entering West Point are reminiscent of the conditions of selecting for the Hitlerite SS troops. People who are less than 5' 6" are not accepted. In regard to knowledge in mathematics, history and languages, the admission commission confines itself to the most modest demands.

As an example, one can quote the admission tests in English language and literature as given in one of the pamphlets devoted to West Point. The future officer and Bachelor of Science (this lowest academic degree is given to those who finish West Point) receives at the examination a sheet of paper. On it are printed the names of literary heroes and beside them some "descriptions" of these heroes. The candidate must select the one which, in his opinion, is the right one.

For instance, Hamlet, the hero of the famous Shakespearean tragedy, receives the following treatment: "Hamlet was 1) a British squire, 2) a Danish prince, 3) a profligate, 4) a man of action." The candidate has only to underline one of these "descriptions."

This vulgarization of the inspired Shakespeare creation is evidence of the moral poverty, not only of the candidates but of the examiners. ...

During their time at West Point the cadets are trained to carry out those tasks which are set for the officer corps by the American army, which is an instrument in the hands of monopoly capital. American officers are required to be able to deal pitilessly with striking workers. They must also be capable of turning their soldiers into merciless killers. They are required to be willing to suppress brutally the national liberation movement of peoples of colonial and dependent countries.

The American command educates the West Point cadets in a spirit of contempt for peoples of other countries. In order to carry out the aggressive plans of Wall Street they are schooled to acquire the habit of using chemical and bacteriological means of warfare. High demands are made on American officers where the organization of espionage is concerned.

The entire system of education at West Point is organized to train officers for this type of "activity." This is confirmed both by the choice and by the contents of the subjects taught at West Point. As "social sciences" West Point teaches anti-Soviet and anti-Communist fabrications, racial and geopolitical "theories." Such are the falsified lectures given at West Point on the "history" of Russia. They are a malicious slander against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies and they aim to justify the preparations which are being made by the imperialists of the U.S.A. to make war in order to achieve world domination. It is under the influence of these pseudo sciences that the reactionary world concept of the future officers of the American army is formed. ...

Students at West Point are subjected to intense religious training. This is carried out by military chaplains. Attendance at religious services is obligatory. Like the "social sciences" taught at West Point, the religious training is intended to produce faithful servants of American capital. ...

As to the standard of morals of the cadets at West Point, this can be judged by the fact that cheating in examinations is perfectly normal in the Academy. Cheating has become so widespread that the heads of the Academy are obliged from time to time to resort to repressions. Thus, in September, 1951, the entire American press carried the report of the expulsion from West Point of 90 cadets for using "dishonest methods" in examinations.

The "victims" declared in an insulted manner that they had been treated unjustly. According to them, the majority of their colleagues resort to dishonest methods. The U.S. Congress and Maj. Gen. Irving, Superintendent of the Academy, tried to hush up this affair and preserve the "prestige" of West Point.

It is not surprising that, having finished their time at the Academy, ex-West Pointers are drinking, debauching and speculating in Japan and Western Europe, are plundering, killing and raping in Korea, showing an "example" to the other officers in the American army.

The fruits of this "education" can be seen in Korea where, following the example of their Hitlerite teachers, American officers are perpetrating atrocities against the peaceful Korean population.

West Point provides officers both for the ground forces and for the air forces of the U.S.A. The subsequent career of a graduate of West Point depends on how close he is to the dominating clique in the U.S.A. The generals and officers who are today holding important posts in the U.S. Army by no means distinguished themselves at West Point by their successes in learning, but they had close connections with the millionaires and billionaires.

Instructive in this respect is the career of Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, a rabid warmonger. He

finished West Point, according to Time, "among the last ten cadets in his class." However, he made a brilliant career and in service overtook all his classmates. The reason for this is that he came from the family of the big merchant William Vandenberg and was related to the well-known, reactionary Senator Arthur Vandenberg.

He is now commanding the U.S. Air Forces, which are carrying out bandit raids on the peaceful cities and villages of Korea, raids which result daily in the death of women, children and old people.

West Point is training personnel for American imperialism who are willing to perpetrate any crimes against peace-loving peoples.

Press and Publishing

FOLLOWING EXAMPLE OF BOLSHEVIST PRESS. (By Editor in Chief of Scanteia Sorin Toma. Pravda, May 4, p. 4. 1500 words. Condensed text:) Bucharest—On the annual day of the Communist press we staff members, worker-and peasant-correspondents of newspapers in the Rumanian People's Republic express our warm love for the Bolshevist press and our gratitude for all that it has taught and is teaching us. ...

In all its activity Scanteia tries to be a worthy pupil of the Bolshevist press. Scanteia daily propagandizes the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism, develops comprehensive activity for the communist education of the working people, mobilizes them for selfless labor and struggle to build socialism and defend peace. Scanteia trains the working people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism, points out to them that by strengthening their motherland they are helping to rally the world peace camp, at the head of which stands the country of victorious socialism, the Soviet Union. ...

Our newspaper tirelessly exposes the American-British warmongers and their lackeys, the Titoite fascists, and also the right-wing social democrats. Under the heading of "We Will Never Forget!" materials are published that have been sent to the newspaper by workers in enterprises where the Western capitalists formerly held sway. This reveals the American-British imperialists as enemies of the Rumanian people. ...

There is no sphere in the activity of writers for the Rumanian Workers' Party press where the beneficial influence of the Soviet press has not been felt.

When preparing material for a newspaper, the workers in our party press turn first of all to articles in the Soviet press. Newspapermen are studying the Russian language.

Immense tasks face the press of the Rumanian People's Republic. It has a great deal still to do. Further systematic and more profound mastery of the great experience of the Bolshevist press is a reliable pledge that the activity by our party press will rise to a higher level. Our press has been illuminated on its path by the glorious example of Pravda. The Rumanian press is devoting all its strength to the great cause of the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

EDUCATION, BOOK AND PRESS DAYS IN POLAND. (Pravda, May 4, p. 3. 400 words. Condensed text:) Warsaw (Tass)—Education, Book and Press Days began in Poland May 3. This traditional measure is being keynoted by a review of the republic's achievements in the sphere of culture. ...

The works of Russian classical and Soviet literature are widespread in Poland. Many works of Pushkin, Gogol, Tolstoy, Gorky, Turgenev, Saltykov-Shchedrin, Chernyshevsky, Dobrolyubov and over 200 varied works by Soviet authors have been translated into Polish.

The total circulation of newspapers has increased almost sevenfold in comparison with 1937.

GROWTH OF BULGARIAN PRESS. (Pravda, May 5, p. 1. Complete text:) Sofia—The Bulgarian press is growing rapidly and plays an important role in building socialism and in the struggle to maintain peace.

Fifty-three central and 125 local newspapers, with a total circulation of approximately 2,000,000, are now published in the country. The circulation of Rabotnichesko Delo, organ of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, alone exceeds the circulation of the bourgeois newspapers printed in Bulgaria up to Sept. 9, 1944. Sixty-two magazines with a circulation of 400,000 are also being published. Publication of factory newspapers at plants, new construction projects and Machine and Tractor Stations is a new phenomenon in the Bulgarian press' development. Collected works of Lenin and Stalin are being published for the first time in Bulgaria. In 1951 alone 200 Marxist-Leninist titles were published in editions exceeding 1,300,000.

A department of journalism has been set up in the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee's Higher Party School. Recently the fifth graduation of young journalists who have completed one-year courses took place.

IN STRUGGLE FOR A NEW LIFE. (By Editor in Chief of Jen Min Jih Pao, Teng To. Pravda, May 5, p. 4. 2600 words. Condensed text:) Peking—Forty years have passed since the publication of the first issue of Pravda, the standard-bearer of Marxist-Leninist ideas. ...

At present the central organ of the Communist Party of China is the newspaper Jen Min Jih Pao, which is developing the glorious traditions of our Party press. It is studying Pravda intensively in order to be—as V. I. Lenin said in his work "Where to Start?"—not only a collective propagandist and collective agitator, but also a collective organizer. Our paper strives, as J. V. Stalin wrote in an editorial in the first issue of Brdzola, to be "a conscious and guiding center" for the working masses.

In conformity with directives of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Jen Min Jih Pao must arm itself still further with Marxist-Leninist theory, be still closer to life, to the masses, develop criticism and self-criticism still better, in order to become a powerful weapon for the wide masses of our people in the struggle for a new life. ...

To struggle for a new life is the greatest aim of our newspapers. Jen Min Jih Pao published 208 editorials of its own and 72 translations of Pravda articles in 1951. Despite the variety in the content of these articles, they all have a common basic idea: the struggle for the construction of a new life, both for our people and for the whole of mankind. Sixty-five newspapers of the Chinese People's Republic reprinted these articles, which were warmly greeted by the wide reading masses. The people of our country trust the papers of the Chinese Communist Party, which appear under the banner of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in the same way as the working people of the whole world trust the Pravda of Lenin and Stalin. This is because our aims fully correspond to the interests of the broad masses of the people.

In the work of the editorial offices of Jen Min Jih Pao there are still many shortcomings. Under the guidance of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, however, we will tirelessly perfect our work and move forward.

PURVEYORS OF SLANDER. (By Staff Correspondent V. Mikhailov. Pravda, May 4, p. 4. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Vienna—In recent years the bosses of the bourgeois press have converted Vienna into a big factory of lies, which are spread from here to all the countries of the Western world. "During the second world war," the Swiss newspaper National-Zeitung stated recently, "Stockholm and Ankara were the most important points for gathering information. In the present cold war new centers for supplying information have been formed. One of the most important is Vienna. From here the biggest telegraph agencies and newspapers of the Anglo-Saxon countries, France, Italy and Switzerland, in the first instance, carry reports on the people's democracies." There is no need to explain that almost all the reports by the bourgeois agencies on people's democracies are concocted by the correspondents of these agencies right here in Vienna.

There are now more than 120 permanent foreign correspondents in little Austria. Here experienced purveyors of "canards" among the American and British newspapermen are active.

Proximity to the borders of the people's democracies is attracting a great number of purveyors of lies for the bourgeois press. An "interview" with various kinds of adventurers and people who are traitors to their countries is the main source of the most absurd rumors and cock-and-bull stories concerning life in the people's democracies and the Soviet Union. All these concoctions, born in the beer halls of Vienna, are made out to be

"original reports," and they are picked up instantly by the reactionary press of Western countries, poisoning the international atmosphere with the venom of slander and war hysteria.

The reactionary press of Austria, from the right-wing socialist press to the neo-fascist, originates and publishes no small portion of the slander. Every new step in the remilitarization of Western Austria is accompanied by clamor in the press about the imaginary "danger from the East," and by sugary dithyrambs to the rulers of the Atlantic bloc. The purpose of this hubbub is to prepare the ground for drawing the Austrian people into the new military adventures of the ruling circles of the U.S.A.

Many of the leaders of the Austrian press have gone through the Hitlerite school of stupefying masses of people. The person who directs the publication of the neo-fascist leaflets of the Union of Independents is Fritz Stuber, a Deputy of Parliament, who once carried out missions for the Hitlerite war criminal Dietrich. The organ of the People's Party in the large industrial city of Graz is headed by another Hitlerite propagandist with service of many years, Helmut Schuster. ...

The right-wing socialist press figures as the herald of the "crusade" against the free peoples. It openly demands the unleashing of military adventures against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies, the quickest formation of the so-called "European army," the remilitarization of Western Germany and an increase in appropriations for the arms race. "The struggle against it (against the Soviet Union-V. M.)," stated the right-wing Socialist magazine Die Zukunft, "is our most important task in world politics, and for the sake of this mission, no matter how difficult it is, it is necessary to acquiesce in the arms race in Europe."

Cringing before the United States as a lackey, the press of Austria is falling with rage upon the progressive forces which are frustrating the plans to organize a West German revanchist army. In an Arbeiter-Zeitung editorial entitled "Not Without Us," Oscar Pollak even dares to upbraid the right-wing socialists of France and Western Germany for their allegedly irresolute support of American plans. ...

On May Day scores of thousands of Viennese demonstrated their warm aspiration and readiness to struggle for peace, freedom and democracy, to struggle against the mad plans of the American imperialists. Among the slogans of the demonstrators resounded the resolute demand of millions: "Ban war propaganda!" and "Boycott the press of the war provocateurs!"

HANDMAIDEN OF WALL STREET. (By Staff Correspondents I. Filippov and Ye. Litoshko. Pravda, May 6, p. 4. 1500 words. Condensed text:) New York—The other day hundreds of American newspapers prominently published the following report: "A demonstration of the atomic bomb as a humane weapon takes place today at Yucca Flat."

The author of this outspoken glorification of atomic warfare was Hugh Baillie—head of United Press, the biggest telegraph agency in the U.S.A., which provides more then 2500 American and foreign newspapers with information.

Preaching war and international robbery, misanthropy and fascist ideology, for a long time since has been holding a most prominent place in the American reactionary press. As in the case of banks and industrial and transportation enterprises, the publication of newspapers and magazines in the U.S.A. is concentrated in the hands of a clique of millionaires and billionaires. ...

The growing concentration of the American press in the hands of a tight clique of monopolists is accompanied by a steady reduction in the number of newspapers. According to official data, 747 daily newspapers went out of business in the U.S.A. in the period from 1930 to 1950. In 1951, 37 more newspapers were closed. In this connection, the process of merging in the American press has become more and more intensified. This is acknowledged even by many apologists of the so-called "American democracy." ...

The newspapers in various cities of the U.S.A. have different names, but, like twins, they all resemble one another. Whether you take in hand the newspapers San Francisco Chronicle, Cleveland Press, Columbus Dispatch or Detroit Free Press, you will discover immediately that all the main writings on the international situation and domestic political affairs is standardized in the spirit of lying propaganda.

The news in the American newspapers is also completely standardized. ...

Advertising is one of the most important means by which the American monopolists determine the political line of the press and carry out the private, but strict, censorship of Wall Street over the press. Recently the editor of Harper's Magazine, Allen, formulated with frank cynicism the following rule, which an American editor must follow in relations with his advertisers: "You want your magazine to make a profit? You want as many advertisements as possible to be given to you? Isn't that so? Then do not print anything which might provoke the displeasure of those people whose patronage you need."

And the publishers and editors of the bourgeois American newspapers follow this rule. They print only that which pleases and benefits their advertisers—the bosses of the American monopolies. The private censorship of Wall Street permits on the pages of the American press only that which meets the aims and tasks of the aggressive policy of American imperialism.

It is very likely that never before have the tactics of hushing things up been applied so widely in the reactionary press of the U.S.A. as at the present time. The American press systematically hushes up the widest mass movement of present times—the world movement of the partisans of peace. U.S. newspapers passed in silence over the comprehensive program of ensuring peace which was proposed by the Soviet Union at the sixth session of the U.N. General Assembly. Now they are ignoring the peace-loving proposals of the U.S.S.R. in the U.N. Disarmament Commission. Also no place has been found in the reactionary American press for the publication of the Soviet note on the question of a peace treaty with Germany. The reactionary press of the U.S.A. has not published a single line on the numerous facts which expose the American cannibals as guilty of a monstrous crime—the use of bacteriological weapons against the Korean and Chinese peoples.

Indeed, the bourgeois press of the U.S.A. is breaking all records for its share of malicious slander directed at the camp of peace and democracy, of distortion and falsification of facts and events concerning the social, political, economic and cultural life of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the people's democracies. An unbridled persecution of the progressive movement in the U.S.A., of all honest Americans who are raising their voice against the policy of fascistizing the country and preparing a new war, is carried out from day to day in the pages of the American newspapers.

But there is another press in the U.S.A. which serves the interests of the people. Although its circulation is not great, the truth which it brings to the masses is great and invincible. The truthful voice of the militant organ of the U.S. Communist Party, the Daily Worker, has been ringing out for more than a quarter of a century. ...

The working people of America tirelessly support and defend their progressive press—an important instrument in the struggle for peace.

May Day

[Pravda April 30 through May 4 and Izvestia April 30 and May 1 and 4 devote most of their space to items dealing with May Day. Included are several poems, six editorials and numerous photographs, accounts of meetings and production drives and signed articles. For a detailed listing see the Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia. Sample items:]

(Editorial)—GREAT HOLIDAY OF WORKING PEOPLE. (Pravda, April 30, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... This year the May Day holiday is being marked under conditions of a further growth and rallying of the forces of democracy and socialism and a further aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism and weakening of the whole system. The Soviet order, which came into being as a result of the victory of the great October socialist revolution, is exercising a tremendous influence on the whole course of world history. ...

The Soviet people see in the wise policy of the Communist Party the guarantee of the further progress of our motherland. The Party is inspiring and organizing the people for heroic labor feats, directing their creative energy toward one single aim—the triumph of communism.

Tomorrow, on May Day, millions of working people of our country will once again demonstrate their unity around the Communist Party, the Soviet government and the great leader and teacher Comrade Stalin.

The Soviet Union comes to the May Day holiday with outstanding achievements in economic and cultural construction. After successfully fulfilling the first postwar five-year plan, our people are struggling for a mighty new advance of the economy and culture. ...

The first of the great hydrotechnical installations, the Volga-Don waterway, will be put into operation this year for the joy and well-being of the entire nation. The vast scope of civilian construction in our country is convincing evidence of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet state. ...

In contrast to the creative labor of the free peoples, the ruling circles of the aggressive capitalist states are feverishly preparing for a new world war. The American and British imperialists have launched a criminal war against the Korean people and are trying to turn Western Germany and Japan into bases for imperialist aggression in Europe and the East.

Faced with the threat of a new war, the peace-loving peoples are rallying ever more closely in the struggle for peace and increasing their vigilance against the intrigues of the imperialist aggressors. ...

MAY DAY PARADE AND WORKING PEOPLE'S DEMONSTRATION ON RED SQUARE. (Pravda, May 2, pp. 1-2, 6000 words; Izvestia, May 4, 3500 words. Summary:) In the early spring sunshine units taking part in the parade formed ranks on Red Square and the adjoining streets. Amid thunderous applause Comrades J. V. Stalin, V. M. Molotov, G. M. Malenkov, L. P. Beria, K. Ye. Voroshilov, A. I. Mikoyan, N. A. Bulganin, L. M. Kaganovich, A. A. Andreyev, N. S. Khrushchev, A. N. Kosygin, N. M. Shvernik, M. A. Suslov, P. K. Ponomarenko and M. F. Shkiryatov mounted the reviewing stand on Lenin's tomb.

Comrade Stalin warmly and heartily greeted those present in the square. A long and triumphant ovation rang out in honor of Comrade Stalin and the leaders of the Party and government.

As the Kremlin bells chimed ten, Marshal of the Soviet Union L. A. Govorov rode on his horse from the gates of the Spasskaya Tower to inspect and greet the troops. He then mounted the reviewing stand to address the Soviet fighting men and the foreign guests who had come to Moscow for the holiday.

In his speech Marshal Govorov dwelt on the cultural and material successes of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies and their role in the struggle for peace and cooperation between peoples. The Soviet Union, he said, was honestly fulfilling its international obligations and meticulously observing the principle of equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. The peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet state was in harmony with the vital interests of all the working people of the world.

Loud and prolonged applause rang out from the stands, and as the guns fired their salute the sounds of the firing mingled with the solemn notes of the Soviet Anthem.

The units of the glorious Soviet armed forces then made their ceremonial march past. An integral part of this was appearance in the sky of planes of the fighting Soviet Air Force, led by the multimotored command plane of Air Force Lt. Gen. V. I. Stalin with its jet fighter escort. After a short pause formations of jet fighters appeared and disappeared with tremendous speed, melting into the blue of the sky and leaving only the roar of their engines behind in the square.

Yesterday's parade gave new evidences of the morale and fighting qualities of the Soviet armed forces and the success of their military and political training.

A few minutes later the festive columns of demonstrators poured into Red Square, carrying above their heads banners with portraits of Lenin, Stalin and the leaders of the Party and government, lovingly decorated with flowers.

More than a million people took part in the demonstration.

In the evening Moscow was festively illuminated, and at 10 p.m. a 20-salvo salute was fired to mark the international holiday of the working people.

WHOLE COUNTRY FORMALLY CELEBRATES MAY DAY. (Pravda, May 2, p. 3. 3800 words. Excerpts:) Leningrad—Leningrad awoke early on the festive morning. Everywhere blazed the May Day slogans of the Party Central Committee. ...

Ten a.m. On the main reviewing stand were Comrades V. Andrianov. D. Nikolayev, A. Grigoryev, N. Kazmin and D. Brezhnev, Secretaries of the Leningrad Province Party Committee; Comrade F. Kozlov, Secretary of the Leningrad City Party Committee; Comrade I. Petrov, chairman of the province executive committee; Comrade P. Ladanov, Chairman of the Leningrad Soviet Executive Committee, and others. ...

More than a million working people took part in the demonstration. ...

Kiev—Kiev was beautiful in the greenery of its parks and gardens and its festive May Day attire. ...

Ten a.m. Comrades L. Melnikov, A. Kirichenko, I. Nazarenko and G. Grishko, Secretaries of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade D. Korotchenko, Chairman of the Ukraine Republic Council of Ministers; Comrade M. Grechukha, Chairman of the Presidium of the Ukraine Republic Supreme Soviet, and others mounted the reviewing stand. ...

About 400,000 people took part in the demonstration....

Tbilisi—As soon as day dawned the streets of the Georgian capital filled with a colorful stream of people. From the gates of factories and plants drove cars decorated with posters and flowers, and festive columns of demonstrators formed everywhere. More than 250,000 people took part in the May Day demonstration. ...

On the government reviewing stand were Comrades A. Mgeladze, V. Tskhovrebashvili, V. Budzhiashvili and R. Kvirkvelia, Secretaries of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; Z. Ketskhoveli, Chairman of the Georgian Republic Council of Ministers; Z. Chkhubianishvili, Chairman of the Presidium of the Georgian Republic Supreme Soviet, and generals, ministers, Stakhanovites, scientists, artists and guests from Soviet Azerbaidzhan. ...

Alma-Ata—The capital of Soviet Kazakhstan joyously celebrated May Day. ...

On the main reviewing stand were Zh. Shayakhmetov, I. Afonov, G. Karzhaubayev and S. Yakovlev, Secretaries of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; Ye. Taibekov, Chairman of the Kazakh Republic Council of Ministers; D. Kerimbayev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakh Republic Supreme Soviet and others. ...

More than 150,000 working people of the capital took part in the demonstration. ...

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS OF SOVIET PEOPLE. (Pravda, May 3, p. 1. 1700 words. Excerpts:) ... Kishinev—At 10 a.m. the troops lined up on Victory Square. On the stand were Comrade B. Gorban, Secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party

Central Committee; Comrade G. Rud, Chairman of the Moldavian Republic Council of Ministers; Comrade I. Koditsa, Chairman of the Presidium of the Moldavian Republic Supreme Soviet, and officials of the republic government and of Party and Soviet organizations. ...

Almost 100,000 people took part in the parade in Kishinev. ...

Vilnius—Ancient Vilnius was beautiful in its May Day attire. On the house fronts were portraits of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin and banners bearing the slogans of the Party Central Committee. Soviet Square was filled with color.

A military parade and working people's demonstration took place here.

Ten a.m. On the government reviewing stand were Comrades A. Snechkus, A. Trofimov and V. Nyunka, Secretaries of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade M. Gedvilas, Chairman of the Lithuanian Republic Council of Ministers; Comrade Yu. Paletskis, chairman of the Presidium of the republic Supreme Soviet, and government officials, prominent Stakhanovites, scientists and artists. ...

More than 100,000 people took part in the parade. ...

Petrozavodsk—On the reviewing stand for the demonstration were Comrade A. Yegorov, Secretary of the Karelo-Finnish Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade P. Prokkonen, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, and others. ...

Communist Party

CONCERNING ADMISSION OF NEW STUDENTS TO PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S HIGHER PARTY SCHOOL. (Pravda, May 4, p. 2. Complete text:) The current admission of students to the Party Central Committee's Higher Party School and its correspondence study section begins May 3, 1952.

Party members up to the age of 40 who have complete secondary education and experience in Party, Soviet or newspaper work are eligible.

Students are admitted to the Higher Party School and its correspondence study section on the recommendation of province and territory Party committees and Union republic Party Central Committees.

Those entering the Higher Party School must take entrance examinations in the Russian language, the history of the U.S.S.R., secondary school geography and the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism on the higher education level.

Those admitted to the entrance examinations are given two months' leave in which to prepare for them, during which period they continue to receive their wages from their place of employment.

Persons entering the Higher Party School are called to Moscow to take the entrance examinations; those entering the correspondence study section take the tests in the branches and consultation centers of the school in province and territory Party committees and Union republic Central Committees. The entrance examinations are held from July 1 to Aug. 1, 1952.

For each person recommended for admission to the Higher Party School or its correspondence study section the province or territory Party committee or Union republic Party Central Committee will forward the following documents to the rector of the Higher Party School before June 1: the student's application, his personnel records, a curriculum vitae, a copy of the bureau's resolution assigning the person to his studies, a certified reference, a copy of his school record, a health certificate and two photographs.

The address of the Higher Party School is No. 6, Miusskaya Square, Moscow 47.

PLENARY SESSION OF KIRGIZ COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, May 4, p. 2. 350 words. Summary:) A plenary session of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee has discussed a report by committee secretary Comrade Razzakov on measures for improving work with cadres in the republic's Party organizations.

It was observed at the session that while a certain amount of work had been done in training cadres for all branches of the economy and culture, there were still serious shortcomings and mistakes in this work. The Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee is not taking the necessary steps to reinforce lagging sectors with politically mature and trained cadres or to study the professional and political qualifications of its cadres in a satisfactory manner. The struggle against the incorrect practice of selecting cadres for family reasons is being waged.

Officials who have failed in their work are frequently transferred from one post to another, and young cadres are not promoted. Few women are promoted to responsible work. Turnover of Party cadres in the republic is high.

Certain responsible officials in the republic are not improving their theoretical knowledge. Ideological errors in textbooks, in the works of certain local writers and in works on Kirgiz history, etc. are doing great harm to the training of cadres.

The plenary session adopted a detailed resolution aimed at eliminating the shortcomings noted.

IN MEMORY OF VICTOR KINGISEPP. (Pravda, May 4, p. 2. Complete text:) Tallin—The working people of Soviet Estonia are observing the 30th anniversary of the death of the Bolshevist revolutionary Victor Kingisepp, one of the organizers of the Estonian Communist Party, who was shot by the Estonian bourgeoisie on the night of May 3-4, 1922.

The murder of Victor Kingisepp provoked the profound indignation of the Russian people. Meetings protesting the crime of the Estonian bourgeoisie were held in Moscow and other cities of the Russian Republic in May, 1922.

The V. Kingisepp Museum in Kuressaare, where this glorious son of the Estonian people spent his childhood and youth, has many visitors these days. An exhibit on the life and revolutionary activity of V. Kingisepp has opened in the History Museum of the Estonian Republic Academy of Sciences.

The History Institutes of the Estonian Republic Academy of Sciences and the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee are holding a joint scientific session May 6 to hear reports on the life and revolutionary activity of Victor Kingisepp.

Young Communist League

BITTER LESSON. (By Special Correspondent G. Osheverov. Komsomolskaya pravda, May 8, p. 3. Complete text:) Batumi—Alexander Gobronidze worked for more than two years as secretary of the Adzhar Province Young Communist League Committee. The Central Committee of the Georgian Y.C.L. considered him an experienced leader and sometimes even held him up as an example to others. But that was before the province Y.C.L. conference at the end of April this year. There the delegates showed a quite different opinion of Comrade Gobronidze's work, reposed no confidence in him and did not re-elect him to the province Y.C.L. committee.

How did this happen? Why was the conference so hard on Comrade Gobronidze? This case is instructive enough to warrant giving the details.

Alexander Gobronidze was not new to Y.C.L. work. He had headed a primary unit and had held other Y.C.L. posts before becoming a member of the province committee, and he looked on his election to the post of first secretary of the province Party committee not as a sign of great trust in him but as his due, as recognition of his special merits and unusual abilities. From the very start of his work on the province committee he acted as if he owned the organization.

If there had been adequate criticism and self-criticism in the Adzhar Y.C.L. organization and if the Georgian Y.C.L. Central Committee had exercised real control over the province committee's work, then of course Comrade Gobronidze would have been able to get over his difficulty quickly. But because neither was the case, the young province committee secretary made more and more mistakes every day.

Gobronidze suppressed criticism and self-criticism, was afraid to reveal shortcomings and always emphasized the successes and achievements. His tales of accomplishment closed the eyes of the aktiv members to shortcomings and prevented him from combating them.

"We have dozens of Y.C.L. members who are Heroes of

Socialist Labor and hundreds who have been awarded medals. Many of our collective farms have incomes of 1,000,000 rubles a year." Gobronidze would always emphasize.

And indeed, many of Adzharia's young collective farmers have received high government awards for their heroic labor. Nor are the achievements of the collective farms open to question. At the same time, however, it is impossible not to see that many of the republic's collective farm Y.C.L. organizations are very weak and that their work does not satisfy the young people. The small proportion of rural young people who have joined the Y.C.L. indicates serious shortcomings in the work of the province committee. Month after month most of the primary units fail to admit young people to the Y.C.L. The Y.C.L. organizations on the Molotov and Voroshilov Collective Farms—the best collective farms in the republic—failed to grow for nine months of 1951.

"How can there be talk of our poor work or slow growth when the collective farms are fulfilling the state plan?" insisted Gobronidze.

And the aktiv was reassured; its vigilance in fighting shortcomings was blunted.

A Y.C.L. official needs criticism as much as he needs air or water. Every official must give every support to criticism and provide conditions to make it possible. Strict observance of the Y.C.L. provisions for regular plenary sessions and meetings is very important in this connection. Plenary sessions and meetings are a forum for criticism and self-criticism, where Y.C.L. members can join in discussing and solving major problems in the life of their organization. These provisions have been grossly violated by the Adzharia organization. There has not been a plenary session in seven months in Khulo District, for example, and meetings are held irregularly in many primary units as well.

As for plenary sessions of the province committee, it should be observed that the nature of the questions discussed at them is not conducive to criticism of the province committee bureau. Usually the plenary sessions involve reports by the district committees and primary units and—very rarely—by the bureaus.

Gobronidze has not taken the opinion of officials into account or paid any attention to them. One bureau meeting discussed the matter of filling the post of head of the province committee's department for work with school children, and Gobronidze recommended the appointment of Nina Ganugrava, a personal friend. Members of the bureau sought to object, saying that Ganugrava was unsuited for the job, that she was unable to cope with her duties in a district Y.C.L. committee. But Gobronidze insisted, and shortly afterward Nina Ganugrava had to be dismissed after all.

Gobronidze gave every encouragement to people who flattered him, and refused to tolerate any independent thinking. He had no sense of modesty. Last summer Adzharia's Committee on Affairs of Physical Culture and Sports, which was headed by a member of the province Y.C.L. committee bureau, awarded Comrade Gobronidze a citation "for services in developing sports among young people." Actually, Comrade Gobronidze's "services" are very much open to question. The republic's Y.C.L. organizations take little part in the physical culture movement. Water sports are poorly developed in Adzharia, which is a coastal republic. And yet Comrade Gobronidze had no qualms about accepting the citation.

Ability to reveal shortcomings and resolutely to eliminate them is a basic quality of the Y.C.L. official. A considerable group of young people has arisen in Batumi and other cities of the republic which holds no jobs and whiles away its time. Among these people are Y.C.L. members, graduates of higher educational institutions. Instead of calling these idlers to order, the province committee and the Batumi city committee give them every protection. Almost every primary unit has so-called "attached" members—i.e., people who have no employment. Twelve of the 23 Y.C.L. members at the candy factory are "attached."

It is a known fact that evening schools have been organized for young workers and farmers, but it is difficult for a young worker to get into an evening school in Batumi. They are full of young people who do not work anywhere at all, and what is more, primary units have been formed at these schools on the province committee's orders for the convenience of people who are not working. These are not small units: those at Schools No. 6 and 15 have 53 Y.C.L. members each, the one at No. 17 has 31 members and the one at No. 16 has 15.

Recently cases of embezzlement of socialist property, corruption and bribery were discovered in the republic, and the criminals even included a few Y.C.L. members. However, the province committee is not combating such shocking cases.

Comrade Gobronidze told the recent plenary session of the Georgian Y.C.L. Central Committee that the province committee had been easygoing because:

"Naturally we knew about these irregularities, but no one told us that we should combat them and so we did not."

The province Y.C.L. committee has not confronted the Party and Soviet agencies with a single question of young people's work, living conditions or studies. This is striking proof of the political immaturity of the province committee officials, and of Comrade Gobronidze in particular.

Delegates to the province conference severely criticized the officials of the province committee for seldom visiting the primary units and for failing to help reveal shortcomings.

Comrade Zhuravsky, a Stakhanovite from the repair plant, said in his speech:

"The province committee secretaries usually came to us on the run so that we had no time to hash anything out with them. Once we told them about our shortcomings at a meeting; they heard us out and—went away."

Comrade Gobronidze naively assumed that his job was merely "to give general guidance and instructions," but that he did not have to see to the practical, concrete work of eliminating shortcomings. The province committee and its secretaries thought the main thing was—to draw up resolutions; so an endless flood of papers streamed from the province committee to the district committees. The district committees received 471 resolutions of the province committee and Georgian Y.C.L. Central Committee in 1951 alone.

The absence of criticism and self-criticism has created an oppressive, unhealthy atmosphere in the province committee, has given rise to major shortcomings in the work of the province organization and has prevented correct training of the aktiv. During the last report and election campaign Y.C.L. members resolutely weeded out officials who had succumbed to arrogance and complacency and had lost interest in revealing shortcomings.

The picture of supposed well-being in the Adzhar Y.C.L. organization, which Comrade Gobronidze had worked hard for two years to create, was shattered.

The story of Comrade Gobronidze is instructive in another sense as well. It is convincing testimony to the serious shortcomings in the work of the Georgian Y.C.L. Central Committee. The Central Committee failed to notice shortcomings in the work of the Adzhar Province committee and its first secretary for more than two years. It failed to notice these things because it itself used faulty methods, was led astray by successes and failed to develop criticism and self-criticism.

The Georgian Y.C.L. Central Committee must draw serious conclusions from this bitter lesson.

Nationalities

Party Life: CAREFULLY TRAIN CADRES OF LOCAL NATIONALITIES. (By I. Petrov, Secretary of Chukchi Region Party Committee. Pravda, May 6, p. 2. 1400 words. Condensed text:) ... Only under Soviet rule, thanks to the wise Lenin-Stalin national policy, did the peoples of the North win real equality and freedom. Aided by the great Russian people, they are successfully building their own cultured and happy life. Our Party and government have taken great pains to eliminate the backwardness of the peoples of the North. Not a single person of the local population of the Chukchi Peninsula knew how to read or write before the revolution. There was only one elementary school here, for the children of Russian officials. Now illiteracy has been largely eliminated in the Chukchi Region and thousands of children go to school. A considerable proportion of them live in boarding schools at state expense.

The peoples of the North now have their own writing system. School textbooks are published in their native languages—Chukchi and Eskimo, and many Russian literary and political writings have been translated into the languages of the local nationalities. An agitator's notebook and newspapers are published in Chukchi in the region, and radio broadcasts are made in Chukchi. ...

Steadily increasing the political and production activity of the population, the region Party organization shows constant concern for advancing representatives of the local nationalities to administrative posts. More than 160 such persons work in Chukotka's Party, Soviet and Young Communist League organizations. Sixty-three have been elected members of the region and district Party committees, 567 have been elected Deputies to the local Soviets and 203 have been elected people's judges or assessors. The overwhelming majority is coping successfully with its work.

Comrade Rultytegin, a Chukchi and former poor reindeer herder, was graduated from the Khabarovsk Territory Party School in 1950, and then worked as an instructor in the region Party committee. He engaged in fruitful educational work with the local population, mobilizing the reindeer herders, trappers and hunters for successful fulfillment of production plans. Comrade Rultytegin has translated many Russian pamphlets, reports, talks and articles on political subjects into Chukchi. He often delivers reports and lectures in his native language. Now Comrade Rultytegin has been elected a secretary of the region Party committee. ...

More than 400 representatives of local nationalities work as chairmen of collective farm boards and inspection committees, as reindeer experts, bookkeepers and leaders of reindeer, seal-fishing and hunting brigades. Many of these comrades have completed intensive training in the region school for collective farm administrative cadres and in various courses.

Many skilled reindeer herders have come to the fore in the region, among them the Communist Yegor Delyansky, a Lamut and brigade leader on the Stalin Collective Farm. He has launched a new movement among reindeer herders, initiating socialist competition for 100% preservation of reindeer herds. Last year his brigade saved 97.7% of its reindeer. Brigade leader Delyansky's experience is being disseminated widely among reindeer herders of the region.

Comrade Ryntyrgin works as chairman of the Pioneer Collective Farm in Chaun District. Thanks to his skilled leadership the artel's communal economy has grown considerably. The number of reindeer on the collective farm has increased by 4500 head during the past two years. The seal catch, a very profitable operation on the collective farm, has also grown. Last year the collective farmers received 45 rubles each for every workday, and the artel's undivided reserves increased considerably. The settlement on Shmidt Cape where the collective farmers live is fully equipped with radio. The settlement has its own motion picture installation, and housing is being built at a rapid rate.

Much work has been done in the region to shift the population to a settled way of life. Most of the tundra population not engaged in pasturing reindeer has settled down in collective farm holdings, which makes it possible to improve cultural services and to create new branches of collective farm production. Work to move the population from tents to well-built homes is going ahead on a mass scale.

Public education work is tremendously important in training national cadres. The network of schools and other educational institutions in our district grows year after year. A large number of collective farmers now study in evening schools and circles for eliminating illiteracy. Red Tents in which teachers work to improve the general educational level of the collective farmers have been organized for the nomad population.

The local Party agencies show constant concern for improving public education. Problems of the work of educational institutions, and particularly of the schools, are discussed at plenary sessions of the region and borough Party committees and in Party and Y.C.L. organizations. The region has a pedagogical school for the peoples of the North, where teachers from the nationalities are trained. ... Last year more than 30 persons went on to study in higher and secondary educational institutions.

Recently the region Party committee has increased its attention to the training of Party, Soviet and Y.C.L. officials. One-year courses have been organized in the region for Party and Soviet officials, in which many comrades are enrolled. Some officials are sent to the Khabarovsk Territory Party School and to attend nine-month courses. The region and district Party committees hold regular seminars for Party and Soviet officials. Many study in district Party schools, political schools and circles. About 900 Communists are now studying "The History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Short Course)" and other classics of Marxism-Leninism. The region Party committee publishes Chukchi-language editions of individual works by J. V. Stalin and of study guides to help propagandists and members of Party education circles and schools.

More than 350 persons from the local population work as agitators. We promote the best agitators to administrative posts, send them to do cultural mass work or to work in Red Tents, as projectionists, etc.

Primary Party units have been formed on most of the national collective farms, and the Y.C.L. organizations do active work everywhere. The Party organizations are especially active in working with women. Women's departments have been formed in the region and district Party committees... Girls of the local nationalities now study in secondary and seven-year schools and work as doctors and teachers. Fifty-seven women have been elected to administrative posts in Party and Y.C.L. agencies, 176 as Deputies to the local Soviets and 56 to serve as people's assessors. ...

The Party organizations of the Chukchi National Region strive constantly to improve the training of national cadres. The peoples of the Far North, together with the entire Soviet people, led by the party of Lenin and Stalin, are increasing their efforts in the fight to build a communist society.

Trade Unions

Trade Union Life: ADMISSION TO TRADE UNION OR 'FORMALIZATION.' (By Special Correspondent P. Afanasyev. Trud, May 13, p. 3. Complete text:) Saratov—Anatoly Kazimirov, a young machinist at the Saratov Gear-Cutting Plant, decided to become a member of the trade union. He signed an application, gave it to Comrade Navrotsky, the trade union group organizer, and then waited for a general meeting of the group. The young worker assumed that at the meeting he would be asked what kind of a worker he was, and whether he was becoming proficient in his work. Anatoly prepared to answer.

The day of the meeting arrived. The trade union group organizer read his declaration and said: "There is a motion to admit Kazimirov to the union. Is anyone opposed?" "No," came three or four voices. "The matter is closed," the group organizer concluded.

Anatoly was surprised: how could this be? No one had uttered so much as a word concerning his admission to the trade union; yet this was an important, serious matter.

However, there was no reason for surprise. This is the way things have been done at the plant for a long time. Sometimes the group organizer reads several declarations at one time. New members are admitted to the union "wholesale."

It even happens that the person who has submitted a declaration is given a membership card first and his admission "formalized" later at the meeting. Thus, for example, on March 13 the plant committee presented a trade union card to the young fitter Alexander Ilyin, but the trade union group did not consider his application for admission until March 22.

After presenting membership cards to the new members, Comrade Dobrovolskaya, chairman of the plant committee, observes that the "scope of membership" has increased by so many per cent. And the trade union organization does in fact include more than 96% of the clerical and shop workers of the plant at present. But the plant committee is

vulgarizing and distorting the procedure for admission to the union, depriving this important procedure of its great character-training significance. Admission is mechanically "formalized," and that is all there is to it.

After taking the new members into the union, the plant committee and the shop committees under it immediately forget about them. There are no talks about the trade union statutes in the shops, in the Red Corner, or in the young workers' dormitories; no lectures are arranged for the young people on the history of the trade union movement in the U.S.S.R. or the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Russian working class. Yet such lectures would help the young workers to gain a deeper understanding of the problems of the trade unions.

Gennady Osipov, Anatoly Kazimirov, Nikolai Bazymak, and Eugene Fedorin, who joined the union several months ago, still have not received any assignments. Recently Comrade Dobrovolskaya assigned milling machine operator Alexei Bondar to write some slogans for one of the shops. Alexei went happily to work and did a good job.

"I enjoy drawing; do you need a poster or something else drawn perhaps?" the young worker asked.

He was given a new assignment.

All the young people should be drawn into group work in this fashion. But this is not done. The plant committee does not draw the young people into amateur art activity. Wind instruments lie scattered about the plant committee's office; on the wall hangs a guitar without any strings—

"We can't get an orchestra leader," says Comrade Dobrovolskaya.

Impossible to find an orchestra leader in Saratov! This is the absurd sort of conclusion to which a bureaucratic approach to the matter can lead.

The lack of concern on the part of the plant committee and the enterprise management (manager—Comrade Akimochkin) for the character training of young workers has led to a sharp decline in labor discipline in the gear-cutting plant during the last year.

This enterprise is not an exception. Character training of young union members is neglected at the Saratov Machine-Building Plant (plant committee chairman—Comrade Katin) as well. Last year 173 persons were admitted to the trade union there; in the first quarter of this year 108 have been admitted, including 72 trade school graduates. Fine figures. But almost none of the new members have been drawn into group public activity. Take foundry worker Maria Rodnova, for example. No one has given her any assignments. She has missed several trade union meetings, and she does not attend the lectures. The young molders Victor Fyodorov and Vasily Lopatochkin have been in the union for two years now. But neither the group organizer nor the shop committee has given them any assignments yet.

Almost none of the young union members are to be found on the standing commissions of the plant and shop committees. With rare exceptions they do not speak out at the meetings.

Labor discipline is weak at this plant. Many young workers are not meeting their socialist obligations. These young people need help and attention. But the plant committee and its chairman, Comrade Katin, are not interested in how the young people are working, in whether they are learning, whether they are mastering their crafts. Out of many hundreds of young workers, only 43 enrolled in night school last year. Only 21 attend, and irregularly at that.

Representatives of the Tool and Instrument Workers' Trade Union Central Committee have more than once visited the Saratov plants. The brigade headed by Comrade Polovinkin, an official of the organizational instruction department, which came last year, was interested mainly in the numerical growth of the trade union, fulfillment of the membership dues collection plan, and problems of union administration. No attention, however, was paid to the character training of young workers recently admitted to the union.

(Editorial)—TRAINING OF NEW TRADE UNION MEMBERS. (Trud, May 13, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) Today's article from Saratov raises an important question in trade union work: the training of new members. Young people are constantly joining the trade union organizations at Saratov's machine-building plants.

This process shows at a glance the successes not only of this one branch of industry but of the socialist national economy of the entire country as well. The number of workers and employees in the U.S.S.R. national economy was 39,200,000 at the end of 1950, having increased by 7,700,000 since the end of 1940, while by the end of 1951 it had increased by another 1,600,000 to total 40,800,000. This is one of the most striking indications of the constant rise in the productive capacities of the Soviet state! Socialist production does not know overproduction crises. There is not and cannot be any unemployment in the U.S.S.R. Our working class is growing and will continue to grow.

As can be seen from the case of Saratov's machine-building plants, the working class is growing chiefly through the addition of young people. It is the task of the trade union organizations to help young workers in their political and cultural-technical development.

The first step in training young workers is to have them join a trade union. However, the factory committees at Saratov's machine-building plants make a serious mistake when they reduce this to collecting membership applications and to mechanical "formalization." Acceptance into trade union ranks is of tremendous educational importance. The young worker is becoming a member of the largest mass organization of the U.S.S.R. working class, that working class which the revolutionary workers in all countries look to as their acknowledged leader. When they voluntarily join this organization workers not only gain important rights but also assume serious obligations. They must strictly observe state and labor discipline, guard and strengthen communal socialist property and improve their qualifications. This must be explained to young workers both when they are accepted in the trade unions and afterward.

It is important that the trade union organizations enlist all new workers in competition. This is not only a matter of having them make individual pledges and checking to see that these pledges are carried out; it is necessary to interest the young workers in competition, to arouse the spirit of innovation in them and to provide the working conditions which will enable them fully to develop their capacities, organizational abilities and technical talent. This depends on helping young workers improve their qualifications and understand the strength of the factory collective and the importance of conscious labor discipline.

Many workers in the Saratov Machine-Building Plant made individual socialist pledges, but what was the sense of their pledges if the plant committee (chairman Comrade Katin) showed no interest in the work and studies of the young people? By no means all the young workers are coping with their pledges, and some have even been violators of labor discipline.

The factory committee at the machine-building plant could and should have organized individual and group talks with the young people and meetings with veteran workers and production innovators, who could tell them about the traditions of their factory. All this is simple and even elementary, but unfortunately it is by no means always done.

Patronage by older workers over newcomers is very important. Experience has shown that it is one of the most effective means of helping beginning workers.

The task is also one of having new members play an active role in their organizations, of having them attend general meetings and production conferences, work on commissions and in amateur art circles and carry out public assignments.

The trade union groups play an important role here. The trade union group organizers have constant contact with all workers and know how they work and live. They must be able to give special attention to all new workers.

The shortcomings in work with young production workers at Saratov's machine-building plants are a direct indictment of the Central Committee of the Machine-Building Industry Workers' Trade Union and of Comrade Belov, its chairman. The Central Committee officials visit the enterprises but show little interest in working with people. Protocols and reports

often hide from them the real life of the factory trade union organizations. Lack of serious educational work is largely the reason that labor discipline has slackened at the Saratov plants, but the officials of the union's Central Committee did not notice this during their visits.

The Central Committee of the Machine-Building Industry Workers' Trade Union—and not this Central Committee alone—should draw serious and principled conclusions from this. Trade union work cannot be bureaucratic. Work with new trade union members should claim the center of attention of each trade union organization and its officials.

On Trade Union Themes: ON STRICTNESS AND ADHERENCE TO PRINCIPLE. (By Staff Correspondent B. Markov. Trud, May 17, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed text:) Leningrad — ... A high degree of strictness and adherence to principle, intolerance of shortcomings and persistence in fighting to eliminate them, and constant striving for new achievements in all fields of communist construction are integral traits of the leaders of trade union organizations. ...

On the October Railroad the plan for building houses for the workers and employees has not been fulfilled for a number of years. Last year again there was the danger of nonfulfillment of the collective contract by which the officials of the railroad were obligated to bring new housing into use. But the chairman of the trade union committee, Comrade Ivanov, was not willing to put up with this "tradition." He demanded that the administration of the railroad meet its obligations. Since the officials did not heed criticism of their incorrect acts, Comrade Ivanov addressed himself to the Minister and to the trade union Central Committee with the request that they exert their influence on the railroad administration. A meeting of the railroad's trade union committee discussed the progress of housing construction and decided to hand the matter over to the public prosecutor.

This persistence on the part of the trade union committee helped in getting the errors and shortcomings revealed in time and eliminated. The housing construction plan contained in the collective contract was fulfilled and overfulfilled. This was achieved thanks to the principled attitude of the trade union leader, who was not afraid to "spoil relations" or "make himself enemies" when it was a matter of the legitimate interests of the working people.

However, there are instances of a different kind, instances of trade union committees considering it "awkward" to attack shortcomings and, in the name of a corrupt "peace and harmony," conniving at manifestations of bureaucracy which hamper the creative initiative of the masses.

What happens when a principled attitude toward work is supplanted by the narrow rule of "not washing one's dirty linen in public" is shown, for instance, by the practical work of the officials of the Ministry of Machine-Building Enterprise Construction's Trust No. 1.

A construction foreman of this trust, S. Moiseyev, came out with a valuable suggestion for organizing model construction sectors. He introduced in his sector a system of lower-echelon planning which made possible a daily check on expenditure of labor and materials. His idea was supported by the ministry and the trade union Central Committee and was adopted in many construction sectors of the country. Only in the trust in which this novel idea originated was it not properly disseminated.

The officials of the trust repeatedly criticized the director, Comrade Vershin, and his chief engineer, Comrade Sizov, for neglecting the innovator's new idea. But on each occasion the leaders of the construction project's trade union committee, instead of condemning such indifference to an important initiative and reporting it to higher authorities, kowtowed to the trust officials, acting on the principle "I won't bother him and he won't bother me." As a result of their lack of principle the shortcomings in the work of the trust were not eliminated but were hushed up or buried. ...

To gloss over shortcomings and fail to uncover them means to ruin cadres. Yet some trade union officials do not always condemn such unworthy behavior.

This incorrect attitude toward cadres and the lack of strictness and principle are often evident in the work of the Presidium of the Leningrad Trade Union Council. During the past four months alone it has "pointed out" three times to Comrade Smirnov, chairman of the province committee of the Food Industry Workers Trade Union: first—his "lighthearted approach to the task of acting upon critical remarks and proposals," second—on March 11—"the unsatisfactory state of work in investigating complaints in the province committee of the union," and third—on April 29—his "incorrect conduct."

And just what constituted this "incorrect conduct?"

After persistent demands by the workers, Comrade Smirnov, chairman of the province committee of the union, and Stroganov, the technical inspector for the trade union's Central Committee, finally put in an appearance at the wine and cognac plant to check on complaints of violation of labor legislation. But instead of checking Smirnov and Stroganov spent their time "tasting" the factory's product, in such amounts and with such diligence that they forgot all about the complaints. The workers were annoyed by this unwarranted behavior, but instead of acting on principle and calling this conduct unworthy of officials, the presidium of the trade union council was content to "call attention."

It has already become the practice in the trade union council to end all discussions of such questions with one and the same formula: "To call Comrade So-and-So's attention to the error committed." Is it any wonder that the trade union council is confronted with more and more such cases?

The results of lack of principle and collusion in solving problems can be seen from the following instance. Nekorkin, former manager of the Druzhnaya Gorka Plant in Leningrad Province, illegally acquired, at state expense, passes to a sanatorium for his family. Trifonov, the trade union committee chairman who sanctioned this illegal operation, was rewarded by Nekorkin. Thus, supplanting principled relations with collusion, the chairman betrayed the public interest. The collective of the Druzhnaya Gorka Plant acted rightly when it recently removed Trifonov from his post as chairman of the plant committee.

The true trade union leader resolutely combats shortcomings and always places public interests above all else. The work of the Leningrad Province Committee of the Machine and Instrument Construction Workers' Trade Union, headed by Comrade Belousov, is instructive in this respect. A principled approach to problems brought major successes in the work of this province committee, especially in respect to further improving the working conditions of workers and employees and to observance of safety requirements at enterprises.

Workers at the Roshal Plant wrote to the union's province committee stating that the management of the enterprise had paid little attention to safety regulations. A commission with power to act was formed to check the accuracy of the claims and concluded that the plant could not eliminate the shortcomings unaided. The union's province committee then turned to the union's Central Committee and to the Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Construction Industry, requesting measures to meet the just demands of the workers. The ministry and the trade union Central Committee did not answer the letters for a long time.

Comrade Belousov began to be even more insistent that the ministry eliminate the shortcomings at the plant, but the ministry did not respond to the just demands of the trade union officials. The trade union Central Committee likewise shillyshallied. But this did not discourage the province officials. Believing that he was right and carrying out his first duty—to defend the legal interests of the workers—Comrade Belousov turned to higher-echelon agencies for aid. The question was decided in his favor, and the necessary order was established at the Roshal Plant. Comrade Belousov was equally persistent in working to eliminate serious shortcomings at the Karl Marx Plant.

It should be pointed out that instead of approving of and supporting Comrade Belousov's actions the chairman of the Central Committee of this trade union expressed dissatisfaction with the trade union official for allegedly talking out of turn. This is not the way to train cadres! It is necessary to develop and give every support to Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism in training trade union personnel to be principled in their work. ...

Trade Union Life: STATE OF COMPLACENCY.—Georgian Trade Union Council Does Not Learn Lesson From Criticism. (By Staff Correspondent S. Statnikov. Trud, May 16, p. 2. 1200 words. Summary:) Tbilisi—About two months ago the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions adopted a resolution concerning the work of the Georgian Republic Council of Trade Unions. Serious shortcomings were noted in the work of the trade union council, the republic committees and lower organizations, and concrete instructions were given on how to correct the situation. In particular the task was posed of improving the work of the trade union council apparatus, drawing the aktiv into its work, developing criticism and self-criticism more boldly and ensuring checkups on fulfillment of resolutions.

Comrades Kochlamazashvili and Georgadze, officials of the trade union council, obviously underestimated the political importance of the tasks which the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions put before the republic trade union organizations. The broad aktiv has not yet become acquainted with the Presidium's resolution. A meeting of leading workers was called for this purpose at the end of April, but no one knew beforehand what the speech would be about. It is not surprising that those attending the meeting were completely unprepared to discuss such an important question.

Comrade Georgadze, deputy chairman of the trade union council, stated that the criticism of the council was correct, but said nothing of the causes of the shortcomings in its work or of measures to improve matters. On the contrary, one would gather from his speech that the trade union council apparatus is no longer working so badly.

The Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions proposed that improvements be made in directing socialist competition and disseminating the methods of production innovators, and that particular attention be given to lagging groups. But it was as if the trade union council had not read this directive. The results of the socialist competition for the first quarter were computed very late—not till April 30—and without an analysis of the work of the enterprises.

Tbilisi industry fulfilled its first quarterly plan, but 26 large factories and plants did not meet the state quotas. Nevertheless, no one in the trade union council was interested in the question of why these enterprises lagged behind and how they could be helped.

The Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions pointed out that the mass work in several enterprises was organized without taking account of the national makeup of the group; in particular, reports given in Georgian are not translated into Russian. It was suggested that the trade union council eliminate this shortcoming. But up to now nothing has been done in this direction even in the Tbilisi enterprises.

The Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions suggested that the Georgian trade union council concern itself more deeply with the work of the republic committees, heeding signs of shortcomings in the work of some trade union bodies and their officials. But the Georgian trade union council looked at the matter in another way. Here is an incident which occurred here recently.

In the course of elections to its council, the republic conference of the Trud Sports Society voted down the candidacy of Comrade Lobadze, Chairman of the Republic Committee of the Municipal Workers' Union. He was obviously voted down because he ignored the problems of physical culture work. But instead of looking for the causes of the unsatisfactory work, officials of the union tried to discover a violation of the election rules It was found that one of the members of the election commission had not signed the report on the voting results, and the elections were canceled. At the next elections, despite all the efforts of the trade union council leaders, the unpopular official barely got the minimum number of votes for election. But after this, the trade union council was not interested in why many delegates of the physical culture groups did not want to see Lobadze on the council of the sports society.

The planning of work and checking up on its fulfillment is particularly bad. Not one question on the council presidium's agenda for February and March was discussed on the dates specified. Half of the indicated measures were not carried out. And although the Central Council of Trade Unions pointed out the planlessness and formalism in the trade union council's work, the plan for the second quarter has not yet been compiled.

All this shows that the officials of the Georgian trade union council did not learn anything from the resolution of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions. It is to be supposed that the plenary session of the trade union council, which will open in a few days, will have something to say about this and will indicate measures for a more rapid elimination of shortcomings in the work of the council's presidium.

Aid to the Trade Union Aktiv: THE MASS CULTURAL WORK OF THE TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS. (By B. Rzhanov, Director of Mass Cultural Department, Central Council of Trade Unions. Trud, April 27, p. 3. 3000 words. Condensed text:) ... The trade unions of the U.S.S.R. control a wide network of cultural institutions. There are 8700 trade union clubs and Palaces of Culture, 11,400 large libraries with a total of more than 60,000,000 books, more than 95,000 Red Corners, 7600 trade union motion picture theaters and more than 1000 trade union parks and gardens at the disposal of the working people. Enterprises, institutions, educational establishments and cultural institutions run by the trade unions sponsor 114,000 amateur arts groups which include a total of 2,000,000 workers, employees and members of their families. There are hundreds of thousands of other study circles in trade unions, to which 3,275,000 people belong.

Every year the trade unions organize 6000 Young Pioneer camps in the most picturesque parts of our country for children's vacations. This year 2,750,000 school children will spend their vacations in these.

The trade unions spend over one-third of their annual budget on mass cultural work, and in addition tens of millions of rubles from the state social insurance budget are spent for this purpose. ...

Factory, plant and local committees play a decisive role in developing the political-educational and mass cultural work of the trade unions. In order to enlist aktiv members in wide-scale participation in this work, factory, plant, local and shop trade union committees set up commissions for mass cultural work. In addition, commissions for work among children and adolescents are being set up by these committees in accordance with a Jan. 8, 1952, resolution of the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions. Women workers and employees, schoolteachers, Young Communist League officials, and other aktiv members are enlisted for work in these commissions.

Under the guidance of the Party organizations, the trade union committees afford help to workers and employees in raising their ideological and political level. For this purpose they organize lectures, reports and discussions in clubs, shops, workers' dormitories and Red Corners on political, scientific and economic themes and on literature and art; they arrange readings of newspapers and of political and imaginative literature and organize visual agitation in shops and Red Corners. In 1951 alone more than 5,000,000 lectures and reports were given, of which 3,000,000 dealt with social and political subjects, more than 1,000,000 with technical and production matters and more than 750,000 with natural science. These lectures and reports attracted more than 305,000,000 listeners.

The cultural commission of the factory, plant or local committee must plan the subject matter of its lectures not less than a month in advance, advertise the lecture program for all to see and offer series of lectures. In addition to general lectures and reports it is necessary to deliver lectures aimed at specific groups of listeners—young people, the intelligentsia and women. Before compiling the program it is very useful to find out the wishes of the workers and employees as regards the subject matter of lectures and reports.

The cultural commission of the factory, plant or local trade union committee, or of the trade union committee of an educational institution, organizes mass cultural work in dormitories in cooperation with the administration, opens Red Corners and reading rooms in them and supplies them with mobile libraries, newspapers, magazines, table games,

musical instruments and radios. The commission organizes lectures, reports and discussions in dormitories, offers motion picture showings there and arranges social evenings and performances by amateur arts groups.

In 1951, 4000 Red Corners were opened in enterprises, institutions and dormitories. This is a very small number. The Tenth Trade Union Congress assigned trade union organizations the task of setting up clubs and libraries in all large enterprises and Red Corners and mobile libraries in the smaller ones within the next few years. This task must be carried out. ...

During the past four years the motion picture, which is the art with the greatest mass appeal and which in Comrade Stalin's words has exceptional possibilities as a spiritual influence on the masses, has been occupying an increasingly large place in the mass cultural work of the trade unions. The scale of this work can be judged from the following figures. In 1951 the trade unions organized nearly 4,000,000 motion picture performances which were attended by 369,000,000 people. In the first quarter of 1951 alone 120,000,000 people attended trade union motion picture performances. ...

Since the Tenth Trade Union Congress the trade union organizations have established 6339 new large libraries. In 1951 alone the number of readers using such libraries increased by 1,000,000. ...

In accordance with a Jan. 8, 1952, resolution of the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions, all sports facilities owned by the trade unions are to be made available free of charge to children during the daytime. Factory, plant and local committees are obligated to set up children's sections or young technicians' departments in houses and Palaces of Culture and larger clubs. In cooperation with enterprise managements they must organize children's playgrounds in workers' settlements and children's sections in trade union parks and gardens.

It is highly important to hold regular lectures, reports and discussions on the raising of children, to bring these questions up for discussion at general meetings of workers and employees and to exert public influence on parents and guardians who are bringing up their children badly. Factory, plant and local committees must carry on this work in close touch with schoolteachers, Y.C.L. organizations and parents. ...

National Economy

PAYMENT OF WINNINGS. (Izvestia, May 6, p. 4. Complete text:) Payments on lottery loan bonds of the Fourth Loan for Reconstruction and Development of the U.S.S.R. National Economy which won in the recent drawing in Lutsk began May 4.

Muscovites presented many bonds for payment of large winnings on the first day. A bond presented at a savings bank in Krasnaya Presnya Borough won 50,000 rubles, and on May 4 savings banks in this borough accepted four bonds winning 25,000 rubles each, eight winning 10,000 rubles, and many others.

About 4000 persons received winnings at savings banks of Shcherbakov Borough and 3900 in banks of Moscow River Borough.

The capital's savings banks have paid out millions of rubles on loan winnings in two days. Payments are still being made.

Natural Resources

ON NEW RAILROAD. (By the newspaper Khorezmskaya pravda [Khorezm Truth], Pravda's Collective Correspondent. Pravda, April 30, p. 2. Complete text:) Urgench (Uzbek Republic)—The railroad trunk line connecting the Takhia-Tash hydroelectric construction project with the whole country begins near the Turkmenian city of Chardzhou. Steel rails cut across the sands of the Kara-Kum and pass through Khorezm—the most ancient area of irrigated agriculture in the Amu-Darya basin.

The new railroad of the Khorezm Province working people is called the "Road of Happiness." It carries freight for the economy of Khorezm and Kara-Kalpakia, and for the Main Turkmenian Canal project in ever increasing volume.

In the first quarter of the current year the cotton-growing collective farms of the province received more mineral fertilizer along the new trunk line than was transported along the Amu-Darya during the whole navigation season in the years most favorable to navigation.

The collective farmers of Khorezm Province, Uzbekistan, making use of the increased delivery of fertilizer and new agricultural machines and equipment, are widely extending competition for higher cotton yields.

The railroad, while contributing to the economic and cultural development of the territory, is itself growing rapidly. Stations, service buildings, living quarters and storehouses are being built at the junctions. In March the first freight train was dispatched from Urgench station with goods for Takhia-Tash, delivering prefabricated houses to the builders. Since then many trains with freight which the whole country is sending for the Main Turkmenian Canal have gone to the construction project.

Industry

ON ROAD OF CULTURAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS. (By M. Gorshenin, Party Central Committee Organizer at Kharkov Tractor Plant. Pravda, May 4, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Using internal production reserves, the personnel of the Kharkov Tractor Plant are continuously increasing production of tractors and reducing labor expenditure and production costs.

The struggle for high production standards, technical progress and rational utilization of highly productive machines is unthinkable without raising the cultural and technical level of the working people.

Two evening schools, attended by 500 persons, have been set up for young men and women workers who desire a secondary education. There are special courses for newcomers to the factory, in which they receive the necessary theoretical knowledge and practical training in their specialty and learn about the history of the factory. The best Stakhanovites are used widely in training the young workers.

In their turn the Stakhanovites and production innovators study. Professors and teachers of the Kharkov Polytechnic Institute work with this group.

The factory has several libraries: a technical library, the Party study office library, which compiles recommended lists of books, and the factory trade union committee library which has about 55,000 volumes.

Lecture propaganda occupies an important place in raising the workers' cultural level. Qualified lecturers of the province branch of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge often speak to the workers.

However, it must be said that there are serious shortcomings in the organization of lecture propaganda at the factory. Some lectures are not popular enough; there are few lectures given on natural science themes, although there is a great demand for them. The Kharkov branch of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge and also the province lecture bureau could help us broaden the scope of popular science lectures. However these organizations still by no means meet the requirements of our collective.

Club work has been noticeably improved in the factory lately. The amateur art group has been enlarged in the clubs; lectures and reports are held more often; the circles' work has become more lively. But the factory clubs do not yet carry out their tasks completely so as to include the whole mass of workers. Therefore we have brought part of the club work directly into the shops, have transferred it to the Red Corners of the shops and the factory dormitories, thus ensuring mass participation in all activities. An incomparably larger number of people now take part in various kinds of circle and club activities than before. Motion pictures and showings of technical and popular science films are arranged in the shops and dormitories. Creative meetings of workers and artists are organized.

Our factory physical culture group has more than 2000 young workers in its ranks who go in regularly for sports. But this is not at all adequate. The factory public organizations, especially the Young Communist League, have a great deal to do in order to draw all the young people into the physical culture ranks.

Concern for raising the working people's cultural level is a vital cause of the Party organization. We regularly discuss the work plans of the club and other institutions at our meetings. With the help of the Party aktiv the Party committee systematically checks on the work of the factory organizations concerned with cultural services to the workers.

The shop Party organizations are called on to play a prominent role in improving the workers' cultural services.

There are still many serious shortcomings in our cultural services to the workers. The factory Party organization directs its efforts to rapidly removing these shortcomings and in this way aids still further in the successful fulfillment of the tasks facing our factory.

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET—(Pravda and Izvestia, May 6, p. 1)—awarding the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to Comrade I. I. Nosenko, U.S.S.R. First Deputy Minister of the Shipbuilding Industry, on his 50th birthday for his services in shipbuilding and machine building.

Agriculture

(Feuilleton)—A HARD MAN. (By P. Dudochkin. Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye, May 16, p. 3. Complete text:) Kalinin—The dictation described here took place unexpectedly. When he came to work that morning Ivan Mikhailovich Zaitsev had no idea that he would be subjected to such an experience. He was very much surprised when N. I. Sedov, chief of the Likhoslavl District Agricultural Department, called him into his office and demanded in an official tone which brooked no argument:

"Write a petition, Comrade Zaitsev."

"To whom? What about?"

"Write it to me and request that I dismiss you from your work."

These words struck like a bolt out of the blue.

"What's come over you, Nikolai Ivanovich?" was all that the dismayed Ivan Mikhailovich could say. And then, when he had recovered, he said quite frankly that he liked his job as bookkeeping instructor and that he did not want to give it up under any circumstances. Then he inquired:

"Am I doing a bad job?"

"No, you're doing good work; we have no complaints about your work," admitted the chief. "It was no accident that you were elected a member of the Party organization bureau and chairman of the trade union local as well."

"What's it all about then?"

"That's the way Comrade Bakharev, chairman of the district executive committee, wants it," was the explanation.

Ivan Mikhailovich tried in vain to explain that according to present regulations a senior bookkeeping instructor of the district agricultural department could be dismissed only after the province agricultural administration had been notified.

"Can't do a thing about it," said Comrade Sedov, lifting his hands in a helpless gesture. "You know yourself what sort of a man Bakharev is—he's quite categorical. Just try to ignore his orders—"

The unjustly injured specialist went to the chairman of the district executive committee, who received him right off, took a sheet of paper from a file and asked angrily:

"Did you write this?"

"Yes, and what I wrote is the honest truth," said Comrade Zaitsev when he saw the letter he had recently sent to the editors of a newspaper. The letter contained charges that the officials of Likhoslavl District were ignoring flagrant violations of the Collective Farm Statutes and, what is more, were conniving with unscrupulous violators of the fundamental law of collective farm life. V. P. Zaitsev, Chairman of the Lenin Collective Farm, had squandered produce from the artel storehouses and got away with it, and more recently he had made arrangements to keep ten lambs from being entered on the collective farm livestock section's books. And again he escaped unscathed: the district executive committee heard about this and forgave him all his sins. V. P. Krylov, Chairman of the Dzerzhinsky Collective Farm pulls the wool over people's eyes: he keeps sheep from being registered and also goes unpunished. The inspection commission of the Forward Collective Farm listed M. Shibayev, acting vice-chairman of the board, several times as an embezzler of communal property. And the results? The district executive committee heard about it and promptly forgot about it. There were other irregularities which had given the district a bad name and which were mentioned by senior bookkeeping instructor I. M. Zaitsev in his letter.

"Why did you write it? Why, I ask?" said the chairman of the executive committee in irritation.

Only then did Ivan Mikhailovich see clearly something that he had not understood before. This, it turns out, was why he had recently been dismissed on an order from Comrade Sedov, "to reduce staff." The firm insistence of the Party organization was needed to have the illegal order rescinded. This is why:

"Goodby, Comrade author," said the district executive committee chairman ironically. "Go see Sedov. He knows how to handle cases like this."

The chief of the district agricultural department was unmoved:

"There's only one way out: 'I'll have to dismiss you, Comrade Zaitsev, at your own request. Otherwise—you know what kind of a man Bakharev is—it might be worse." And he ordered: "Draw up a petition."

"How can I write something I don't agree with?"

"If you don't want to do it, I can dictate to you," the chief offered.

And so he dictated.

Dictation is rated in the schools, but the person who gave that original dictation in Likhoslavl has not yet been rated by either the district Party committee or the province agricultural administration, though his work has become well known throughout this entire area.

(Editorial)—STRICTLY CONTROL OBSERVANCE OF COLLECTIVE FARM STATUTES. (Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye, May 16, p. 1. 1200 words. Condensed text:) ... During the past few years a considerable amount of work has been done to eliminate violations of the Collective Farm Statutes. The collective farms have been given back land and property seized from them, and collective farm democracy has been strengthened. Pilferers of collective farm property have received their deserts. All this has of course had an extremely beneficial effect on the development of the communally owned sector of the collective farms. ...

However, inspections carried out recently have shown that in a number of places violations of the Collective Farm Statutes still occur, violations which run counter to the policy of the Party in collective farm construction. It is true that such violations are now of a concealed and disguised nature, but they are no less harmful on this account. Understandably, these conditions call for special vigilance and the ability to discern and expose any anticollective farm activities, no matter how they may be screened. Nevertheless, inspections have shown that certain agricultural agencies are not paying due attention to this important sector of collective farm supervision and have not established systematic control over observance of the statutes.

The land the Soviet state has allotted to the collective farms for their perpetual use is inviolable. Yet one can still find in some quarters persons eager to extend their private holdings at the expense of the collective farm lands, to make illegal use of collective farm hayfields, etc. In places where the protection of communal land is not properly organized, violators of the statutes are letting themselves go and feeling that they enjoy immunity. This is the case in Sorochinsk District, Chkalov Province. An inspection showed that more than 150

cases of seizure of collective farm land had occurred in seven collective farms in this district alone. In the Victory, Kalinin, Budenny and Furmanov Collective Farms officials of the district communications office, the district fuel administration, the district dairy trust and various other organizations have been seizing collective farm hayfields. The officials of the district agricultural department, whose duty it was to stand guard over the basic law of collective farm life, not only failed to stop violations of the statutes and call pilferers of collective farm land to account but themselves became violators of the statutes in their greed for collective farm hayfields.

In a number of places disturbing facts about the removal of collective farm property have also been discovered. In Kochkurovo District in the Mordvinian Autonomous Republic Comrade Bratov, director of the Kochelai Machine and Tractor Station, illegally removed a generator and a switchboard from the Thirteenth October Anniversary Collective Farm, thus depriving the farm of power. In Dubenki District a thoroughbred horse was taken from the Communard Collective Farm without the knowledge of the general meeting. Cases have also been discovered in Mordovia of the cheating of collective farmers by officials of the procurements agencies, who have falsely reduced the fat content of milk and the weight of livestock in their calculations and exaggerated the weight of moisture and dirt in agricultural produce delivered to the state by the collective farms. In some instances procurements agencies delay payments to the collective farms. ...

The Party demands that pilferers of communal land and collective farm property be punished as enemies of the collective farm system. We must put an end to the attitude of conciliation toward violators of the statutes and their protectors. Every violation of the Collective Farm Statutes should be judged on principle and the guilty parties held strictly to account. ...

HOMES FOR BELORUSSIAN COLLECTIVE FARMERS. (Pravda, May 5, p. 1. Complete text:) Minsk—Belorussia's collective farm villages are thriving. Thanks to the great assistance of the Bolshevist party and Soviet government former settlements which were reduced to ashes by the Hitlerite marauders have been replaced by new collective farm villages since the war.

Housing construction has developed on a particularly broad scale in rural areas. More than 460,000 homes for collective farmers have been restored or built in the republic.

Construction of new homes continues on the collective farms. Every year thousands of peasant families move into new quarters. This year hundreds of families in Bobruisk, Polesye and other provinces moved into new homes before May Day.

Plans call for building 15,000 more homes in rural areas of the republic this year.

SAKHALIN GRANARY. (Pravda, May 3, p. 2. Complete text:) Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk—Not far from Uglegorsk, the city of the Sakhalin miners, sprawls the fertile Krasnopol Valley. Protected from the cold winds by mountain ridges, it has become one of the largest agricultural districts in Sakhalin Province.

The first collective farms in Krasnopol Valley appeared after the liberation of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. State farms and subsidiary industrial enterprises were also set up here.

The collective farm village of Krasnopol, with a seven-year school, club, library, hospital, agricultural experiment station and other institutions, became the administrative and cultural center.

The fields of the Ulyanov Amalgamated Collective Farm spread out around Krasnopol. Like many young Sakhalin collective farms, the collective farm has achieved high, stable harvests and has fulfilled the three-year plan for the development of communal animal husbandry ahead of schedule. The cash income of the collective farm has risen to 1,000,000 rubles.

The buildings of a large state dairy and fruit farm can be seen at the foot of the mountains, among the green spruce and fir trees. Thousands of tons of fruit are sent from here every year to the Sakhalin Province industrial centers.

Cities

RIGA'S NEW APPEARANCE. (Pravda, May 5, p. 2. 225 words. Summary:) Riga—The capital of Latvia has changed under Soviet rule from a city of small industries to a major industrial center with widely developed machine building and instrument construction. Riga enterprises produce motors, turbines, equipment for dial telephone exchanges, railroad cars automobile instruments, etc. The number of workers in Riga has quadrupled in the course of the postwar five-year plan.

The city's appearance has changed. Dozens of streets have been rebuilt and the city is crossed by numerous trolleybus, bus and streetcar lines. Workers' settlements have risen on the outskirts.

More than 280,000,000 rubles have been spent on Riga's municipal economy since the war. New apartment houses, several new schools and a children's sanatorium will be built this year. The first tall building—a new Collective Farmers' Hostel—is under construction.

Medicine and Public Health

IMPROVE QUALITY OF MEDICAL SERVICE.—A Doctor's Notes. (By O. Dalina, Doctor of Central Council of Garment, Knit Goods and Clothing Workers' Union. Trud, May 16, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) ... Medical services to Soviet citizens are constantly improving. The fact that cases of illness are becoming fewer testifies to this. Nevertheless there are still many shortcomings in the work of medical institutions.

Recently I was shown the hospital file of a woman worker from a Smolensk factory. Diagnosis—"rheumatic heart," 40-day sick leave granted. But the records on the history of the illness do not confirm this diagnosis; the patient was not clinically examined. ...

It can be said that such cases are rare, that such mistakes occur less and less frequently. Yes, this is so, but in such a responsible matter as medical service no blunders can be permitted.

It is necessary to study the cause of illness much more carefully. If, let us say, several persons come to a doctor in a month with the same complaint, he cannot limit himself to treatment. It is his duty to analyze why people become ill and direct the attention of the officials of the enterprises to finding the cause.

Cases of eye injuries were noted at an Ivanovo factory. The factory officials and safety engineer contented themselves with the thought that these accidents did not cause serious damage. Sticking to this obviously incorrect attitude, they did not take any effective measures to prevent eye injury.

The causes of the injury were disclosed by the factory trade union committee. In countersigning the hospital reports the social insurance council called attention to a recurrent diagnosis. Having discovered the causes of the injuries, the factory committee took the necessary measures to prevent such cases.

But could not the oculist and directors of the polyclinic, who prepared the hospital reports, have done this? Undoubtedly they could. But they are not concerned with analyzing the causes of illness and injury in industrial enterprises.

What do these facts show? Above all they show that it is not really so difficult to prevent illness and injury in production. One needs only study their causes carefully.

But how can they be studied if, in the majority of cases, the supervising doctors of the central hospitals and the heads of departments do not regulate the work of shop doctors who serve the industrial enterprises? For example, how can Dr. Fyodorov, who is shop interne of the Lenin Factory in Klintsky, Bryansk Province, study working conditions if, at the same time, he is working in the health centers of a tannery and a power plant, has visiting hours for young people and other patients at the polyclinic and visiting hours for nervous diseases in the hospital and besides this, serves the children's home. ...

Brigades for creative cooperation have been formed and work

successfully in many of our enterprises. Through common efforts the scientific workers, engineers, technicians and Stakhanovites solve complicated technical problems, perfect machines and improve technological processes.

And here arises the question—why could not such cooperation be developed in safeguarding the health of our working people? In our factories and plants there are medical workers, safety engineers, technical inspectors, physical culture instructors and a broad aktiv of public inspectors and insurance representatives. If they will act together, according to one plan, if they will begin to reduce illness and completely eliminate injuries through their common efforts, our successes will be multiplied. Such cooperation undoubtedly will enable them to make a more profound study of working conditions, to organize calisthenics better and to provide suitable lighting.

The insurance aktiv plays a large role in checking up on medical service to the working people. Experience shows that where this aktiv is correctly led, the illness rate is lowered. Comradely visits to the home help adjust the patient's diet and home conditions correctly, and this contributes to a rapid recovery.

Only it is bad that the necessary attention is not given to the training of the insurance aktiv. ...

Education

HIGHER EDUCATION IN ESTONIA. (Pravda, May 5, p. 1. Complete text:) Tallin—The republic's agriculture has gained a new corps of specialists with higher education. About 60 zootechnicians and veterinarians have gone out to do permanent work on the collective and state farms after completing studies recently at the Estonian Agricultural Academy.

The agricultural academy, opened in Tartu last autumn, is training qualified corps of specialists. It was formed on the basis of three faculties of Tartu State University.

The new higher educational institution was opened to keep pace with the rapid growth of the republic's socialist agriculture. The former faculties have been enlarged and new ones formed: zootechnical, farm mechanization, soil improvement and irrigation. More than 1200 students are now training in 11 fields in the seven faculties.

The agricultural academy is Soviet Estonia's fifth higher educational institution. About 10,000 students are enrolled in the republic's higher educational institutions at the present time.

MOSCOW HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS PREPARE FOR NEW ACADEMIC YEAR. (Pravda, May 6, p. 4. Complete text:) Moscow higher educational institutions are preparing to admit new students, who will number more than 30,000 in the coming academic year. The institutes have established close ties with pupils in the senior grades of the capital's schools and are helping them to select professions and prepare for entrance examinations.

Professors and instructors of Moscow's M. V. Lomonosov University have begun delivering lectures on various subjects to students, and review studies in mathematics, chemistry, geography, history, Russian language and literature have been organized for the young Muscovites. Five thousand secondary school pupils have visited the M. V. Molotov Power Institute. On "Open House Days" professors have acquainted school children with the institute's laboratories and study offices and described the special training offered by the school. "Open House Days" have also been held by the N. E. Bauman Higher Technical School, the D. I. Mendeleyev Chemistry and Technology Institute and the K. A. Timiryazev Agricultural Academy.

Students show great interest in the higher educational institutions and faculties which train specialists for hydrotechnical installations. Such a faculty has been opened at Moscow's V. V. Kuibyshev Construction Engineering Institute. Specialties relating to the plan for transforming nature are also popular. Training of such personnel has been organized at the V. R. Vilyams Water Resources Development Institute.

An entrance board has been formed under the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher Education, and higher educational institution entrance boards have also been approved.—(Tass).

The Arts

AT MEETING OF MOSCOW PLAYWRIGHTS. (Literaturnaya gazeta, May 6, p. 1. Complete text:) A meeting of Moscow playwrights devoted to discussion of the Pravda article "Overcome the Lag in Dramaturgy" has been held in the Central Writers' Club. In his introductory speech A. Sofronov called on playwrights to study life more attentively and profoundly and to reflect in their works those real clashes and conflicts which reality itself suggests. After dwelling on the work of the Committee on Affairs of the Arts, and especially of its repertoire-editorial section, A. Sofronov noted that this section still passes plays containing made-to-order, artificial conflicts. Many plays recommended by the section are too abstract and devoid of real action; their heroes speak in a crude, vulgar language (e.g., in M. Venetsianova's "The White Van" and L. Levin's "Servant of the People). The Moscow playwrights' section [of the Union of Soviet Writers] was also criticized.

A. Sofronov devoted a large part of his speech to the state of dramatic criticism. He sharply criticized the newspaper Sovetskoye iskusstvo for not coping satisfactorily with its tasks, for failing to take a clear, succinct and principled stand and expressing opposed judgments in one and the same connection.

Literaturnaya gazeta, he said, had hitherto paid little attention to problems of dramaturgy.

A. Gusev, director of the repertoire-editorial section of the Committee on Affairs of the Arts, spoke in his report of the tasks of this section and of the first results of its work, and also noted shortcomings in the work of the section, which still passes mediocre and superficial plays.

A. Gusev rightly stressed that work on a play must proceed in close contact with the theater. Unfortunately the theaters have lost their contact with the writers and have been turned into "consumers" who merely swallow up the products handed to them.

A. Gusev blamed the Committee on Affairs of the Arts for the fact that work with playwrights inside the theater has become less effective. But why, after acknowledging shortcomings in their work, do the officials of the committee not remedy them?

Notwithstanding the fact that the questions under discussion should, it would seem, have given rise to heated discussion, no genuine and comprehensive discussion was forthcoming. Except for A. Surov and V. Pushkov, no playwrights took part in it, and the chief directors of the leading Moscow theaters also failed to express their views, although they were present during the reports.

The speeches of actors B. Olenin and N. Chaplygin were interesting. Speaking of the necessity of granting the theaters independence in working on a play, B. Olenin correctly noted that just as "heavy" magazines bear the responsibility for printing certain plays, so the theaters must accept responsibility for the plays they accept for production.

A. Surkov, Assistant General Secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers, said in his speech that the forthcoming plenary session of the union must develop into a comprehensive and serious discussion on dramaturgy and the theater. The session should hear not only criticism but also advice, the wishes of leading figures in the theater and a profound analysis of the artistic quality of plays. Attention must be paid mainly to the creative problems of dramaturgy. However, some comrades are inclined to explain away the lag in dramaturgy solely in terms of shortcomings in the work of the Committee on Affairs of the Arts and the Secretariat of the Union of Soviet Writers.

N. Gromov and Yu. Osnos also spoke in the discussion.

The Theater: ART OF SATIRE. (By V. Frolov. Pravda, May 6, p. 3. 1200 words. Summary:) The Moscow Satire Theater has put on revues, vaudeville, satirical sketches and comedies. Sometimes the theater has succeeded in creating

brilliant satirical performances, sometimes it has suffered failures.

Along with Soviet plays the theater at present includes classical plays from the people's democracies in its repertoire. Following the performance of Wang Shih-fu's "The Overturned Cup," the theater put on "The Lost Letter" by the Rumanian dramatist Ion Luc Caradjale. This outstanding satirical play has national characteristics and at the same time shows traces of the beneficial creative influence of Gogol and Shchedrin.

In the comedy "The Lost Letter," written in 1884, the dramatist exposes the gang of corrupt businessmen, narrow and banal people; he shows the whole hypocritical lie of bourgeois "democracy."

The dramatist uses the story of a prefect's love letter which has fallen into the hands of the archrogue Catavencu, editor of the newspaper "Carpathian Cry," for a keen depiction of characters and genuine social contradictions. This story is filled with complicated contretemps. Catavencu wants to become a Deputy and if the prefect's party does not support him, he plans to publish the letter in the newspaper. The prefect hates Catavencu, but all the same he gives in to his sweetheart's demands and is persuaded to nominate Catavencu for Deputy. At the last moment it turns out that the rogue and scoundrel Dandanake has been appointed Deputy.

The nameless voter, played by V. Khenkin, became an important figure in the play. He pops in and out. A perpetually drunken "citizen"—merchant, he appears and importunately asks first one and then another character in the comedy: "Whom should I vote for?" In the theater this role is given bright satirical force.

The cultural bonds between the peoples of the Soviet Union and liberated China and the people's democracies are being strengthened and developed. The Vakhtangov Theater in Moscow is working on a performance of "Gray-Haired Girl," based on the play by Hei Ching-chi and Ting Ni which won a 1952 Stalin Prize. The Theater of Drama and Comedy is showing the play "Heaven on Earth" by the contemporary Bulgarian dramatist Orlin Vasilyev. The Ivan Franko Theater in Kiev is performing "A Routine Matter," by the contemporary Polish dramatist Adam Tarn.

The Soviet theaters have started something good: they must continue it. Performances of the best plays of dramatists of the people's democracies in Soviet theaters bears witness to the ever-strengthening cultural connections and friendship of the peoples of the camp of peace, socialism and democracy.

Motion Pictures: 'UNFORGETTABLE 1919.' (By B. Polevoi. Pravda, May 4, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed text:) The unforgettable days of 1919, when the fate of the young Soviet state was decided in fierce battles at the walls of Red Petrograd, will never be effaced from the memory of our people. Under the leadership of the Bolshevist party and its great leaders Lenin and Stalin the Soviet people waged a heroic struggle against the White Guard hordes and the foreign interventionists. ...

"Unforgettable 1919" is the title of a play about these great events by Vsevolod Vishnevsky. ...

The play has won the approval of Soviet audiences and is highly valued by the public. It is now beginning a second vivid life on the screen. By the way, it is not as it was on the stage: a new work of motion picture art has been created with the play as a basis. The authors of the scenario, V. Vishnevsky, M. Chiaureli and A. Filimonov, have made skillful use of the limitless possibilities of the motion picture and expanded the narrow confines of the stage so as to give full and comprehensive screen treatment to the great historic events. ...

From the very first frames of the film tense and ominous events unfold before the spectator. We see the siege of Petrograd. The enemy is striving to capture it, and within the city itself counterrevolution raises its head. Plots are ripening. The White Guards and interventionists are aided by the treacherous Trotskyites and Zinovievites.

In Moscow, in the Kremlin, thinking of who can avert the catastrophe, who can put down the rebellion, rally the people to defend the cradle of the proletarian revolution, organize a decisive victory and inspire the people to unparalleled exploits on behalf of the revolution, Lenin declares:

"Stalin! Only Stalin!" ...

Comrade Stalin sets out for Petrograd with a mandate signed by Lenin giving him unlimited plenary powers on behalf of the Party Central Committee and the Soviet government. The film describes the energetic, fearless and tireless organizational activity of Comrade Stalin and movingly portrays the vast strength of a revolutionary people rallied in a noble cause and inspired to great exploits by the genius of Lenin and Stalin.

The audience also sees on the screen the great meetings of the revolutionary Putilov workers, who rose to defend their Soviet motherland, and the unforgettable militant activity of the Baltic Fleet sailors. The film includes breath-taking shots of the historic battle with the rebel fortress of Krasnaya Gorka and the sea battle between the British torpedo boats and the Baltic Fleet which averted the treacherous blow by the British squadrons.

Actor M. Golovani, whom audiences have already seen more than once and come to love as a talented player of the role of Comrade Stalin, has achieved a great new artistic success in this film. This new role is the finest he has created so far. ...

The film has found convincing ways of conveying the art of the great general—shrewd, farsighted and capable of fathoming the enemy's tactics and opposing them with his own proletarian policy expressive of the interests of the people. ...

The film exposes the intrigues of the enemies of the revolution, depicting scenes from the Versailles Conference, where the imperialist robbers tried to settle the fate of Russia without the Russian people and quarreled among themselves. These scenes are depicted with a keen sense of the grotesque and satirically expose the bosses of world reaction—Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Churchill.

The authors of the film have done right in expanding the scope of the plot and carrying the action beyond the frontiers of our motherland, to the place where the dark plans for smothering the young Soviet state were being hatched. ...

The following episode at Butkiewicz's apartment is also characteristic. Members of the "National Center"—the headquarters of the counterrevolutionary rebellion—are present here. ... The appearance of a detachment of Baltic sailors to clean up this nest of serpents is greeted with warm applause from the audience. ...

Here are depicted the inveterate British spy Dix (played by D. Kenigson), a crafty and expert operator, and the artistocratic Mme. Butkiewicz (played by A. Stepanova), a member of the counterrevolutionary plot who obtained work at Smolny, and that unsuccessful aspirant to dictatorship Gen. Rodzianko (played by S. Lukyanov). ...

D. Shostakovich's expressive music creates a striking emotional background to this moving film. ...

The moving new historical-revolutionary film "Unforgettable 1919" is a great achievement by the cast. The militant artistry of Vsevolod Vishnevsky, imbued with publicist zeal and revolutionary feeling, combines fruitfully with the innovating skill of Producer Mikhail Chiaureli to make the film important and interesting in content and striking in form. ...

CONCERT OF YOUNG PERFORMERS FROM PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES. (Pravda, May 4, p. 2. Complete text:) The N. Osipov State Russian Folk Orchestra has given a new program at the Tschaikowsky Concert Hall. The orchestra was conducted by the young Bulgarian musician Veselin Pavlov, a graduate of the Moscow Conservatory, and solo performances were given by singers and instrumentalists from Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Czechoslovakia and the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

The program included works by composers from the people's democracies, Hungarian, Albanian, Bulgarian and Korean national songs, a Chinese march and works by Russian and Soviet composers.

D. D. SHOSTAKOVICH EVENING. (Pravda, May 4, p. 2. Complete text:) Yesterday the composer D. D. Shostakovich gave a recital in the Small Hall of the P. I Tschaikowsky Conservatory in Moscow.

An introductory speech on the composer's work was made by musicologist Igor Belza, and after that the concert pro-

ceeded. D. D. Shostakovich, David Oistrakh and Svyatoslav Knushevitsky were the performers.

The following Shostakovich works were performed: the Sonata in D minor for Violoncello and Pianoforte, a piano trio and a prelude and fugue.—(Tass).

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET—(Pravda and Izvestia, May 4, p. 1)—awarding the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to Russian Republic People's Artist Prof. A. F. Gedike on his 75th birthday for outstanding services in music.

Literature

WHERE IS THE KAYALA RIVER?—New Research on the 'The Lay of the Host of Igor.'* (By B. Shatrov. Komsomolskaya pravda, April 19, p. 3. 600 words. Condensed text:) ... More than 700 scholarly works have been devoted to research on "The Lay of the Host of Igor," but there are still many questions about this major literary landmark of the past which are unsolved or disputed and which attract the attention of numerous investigators in various fields of knowledge. For example, we still do not know the author of the "Lay," what kind of a person he was and whether he took part in the campaign of Igor. The location of the Kayala River, where the retinue perished, is of great interest, as are a number of other matters.

Prof. V. G. Fyodorov has done his scholarly work mostly on military questions in the "Lay." The details of the campaign and battles of Prince Igor's retinue from the military standpoint and the development of fighting methods at that time were what interested the author in this literary relic of antiquity. The question of the weapons used, of the arms borne by his retinue and by the Polovtsy at the time of the prince's campaign is one of great interest. Study of numerous historical artifacts in the light of the achievements of Soviet historical science led the author to conclude that we had both flame-throwing weapons and firearms earlier than was formerly believed.

Considerable space is given to the problem of determining where the military engagements described in "The Lay of the Host of Igor" took place. By comparing all data obtained by science and on the basis of personal study, the author advances an interesting hypothesis as to the location of the Kayala River, which is mentioned in the "Lay" and has long been sought by scholars. It is, according to V. G. Fyodorov, the Krivel River, near the confluence of the Orel and Orelka Rivers, northwest of the city of Lozovaya (Kharkov Province).

The work also offers conjectures as to the identity of the author of "The Lay of the Host of Igor" and the means of determining who the author of this remarkable literary relic was. According to V. G. Fyodorov the "Lay" could only have been written by a member of the retinue, who must necessarily have taken part in Igor's campaign, been one of the people captured with Igor by the Polovtsy and been one of the five who escaped with him. The "Lay" was without doubt written by an important military leader, a thinking person who knew the details of the campaign and was exceptionally interested in and fond of weapons. One of Igor's companions was the leader Raguil, whose name occurs in a manuscript used by the historian Tatishchev. V. G. Fyodorov believes that the author of the "Lay" should be looked for with this in mind.

In the epilogue to his work Prof. V. G. Fyodorov appeals to Young Communist League members in the areas once traversed by Igor's retinue to help in the study of this interesting page in the history of our country. ...

DISCUSSION OF THE EPIC 'ALPAMYSH.' (Literaturnaya gazeta, April 29, p. 3. Complete text:) Tashkent—A discussion of the epic "Alpamysh" organized by the Uzbek Republic Academy of Sciences' Institute of Language and Literature and the Union of Soviet Writers has taken place here.

A report on the epic "Alpamysh" and on the tasks involved in studying the oral folk art of the Uzbek people was made by Yu. Sultanov, Master of Philological Sciences and Director of the Institute of Language and Literature. In describing the various versions of the epic, the speaker and those participating in the discussion spoke of its antipopular and reactionary character.

However, no truly scholarly and creative discussion of questions relating to the epic and to the study of folklore developed at the conference. As a result of poor preparation the conference did not attain a high theoretical level. Those taking part in the discussion did not have at their disposal either the factual information for a comprehensive discussion of the different versions of the epic or sufficient information on the contemporary work of folk-tale narrators.

The leading writers of the republic did not take part in the discussion.

The discussion of the epic "Alpamysh" revealed the lag in Uzbek folklore studies and the need for a fundamental reorganization of all work connected with the study of the literary heritage of the past.

Press and Publishing

PRESS DAY

ON EVE OF BOLSHEVIST PRESS DAY. (Pravda, May 4, p. 2. Complete text:) The Soviet people mark Bolshevist Press Day May 5. This year marks the 40th anniversary of the first issue of the mass-edition Bolshevist newspaper Pravda.

Created by the great leaders V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, the Bolshevist press has become a mighty weapon of the Communist Party, a collective propagandist, agitator and organizer, a mighty means for the communist education of the working people.

More than 1,000,000 books on various subjects have been published in our country during the years of Soviet rule, in a total of more than 14,000,000,000 copies. Thousands of newspapers, magazines and other periodicals are published in the U.S.S.R.

The inspired works by the coryphaei of science Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin are an inexhaustible fund of knowledge. The classics of Marxism-Leninism have been published in 904,085,000 copies and 101 languages.

The country's publishing houses will issue more than 1,000,000,000 books in 1952. The output of literature and political writing will be increased. The State Political Publishing House will complete publication of additional printings of the "Works" of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin.

The State Literature Publishing House will print hundreds of works of literature, school children will receive 176,000,000 copies of textbooks in the languages of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and a tremendous amount of literature on science and technology, industry and agriculture will be published.

Traditional book bazaars open May 5 in Moscow, Leningrad and many other cities of the country.—(Tass).

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Kiev—Newspaper editors are delivering reports to meetings of worker-correspondents and conferences of readers in Kiev. Exhibits of wall newspapers have been organized at enterprises, and talks are being held on Bolshevist Press Day.

Meetings and talks are also being held in other districts of the republic, and editors of district newspapers are delivering reports at conferences of readers.

A big exhibit has opened at the Ukraine Republic State Public Library where much literature and many photographs tell about the history of the press and its role in building communism.

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Baku—The working people of the Azerbaidzhan Republic are making extensive preparations for Bolshevist Press Day. Ex-

* [For previous data on "The Lay of the Host of Igor" see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. II, No. 50, pp. 37-39.]

hibits reflecting the role of the Bolshevist press in Azerbaidzhan are being organized in Party study offices, Palaces of Culture and libraries.

The great October socialist revolution created all conditions for the development of the press. Azerbaidzhan publishing houses produced 790 books in a total of approximately 6,500,000 copies in 1951. Mass editions of the "Works" of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin are being published in Azerbaidzhan.

Ninety-seven republic, province, city and district newspapers are published in the Azerbaidzhan Republic at the present time.

OUR PARTY'S STRONGEST WEAPON. (By K. Gubin. Izvestia, May 4, p. 2. 2800 words. Excerpt:) ... More than 8000 newspapers are now published in the Soviet Union in an average circulation of about 40,000,000 copies per issue, as well as about 1500 magazines and other periodicals.

More than 1,000,000 books and pamphlets have been published in a total of more than 14,000,000,000 copies under Soviet rule. Works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have been published in 904,000,000 copies. ...

PRESS OF LAND OF SOCIALISM. (By L. Ilyichev. Pravda, May 5, pp. 2-3. 4000 words. Condensed text:) Today the Soviet people mark Bolshevist Press Day, the traditional holiday which this year coincides with the 40th anniversary of the first issue of Pravda. ...

All honest people in the world heed the voice of the Soviet Union's press. The Soviet press has won the sympathy of working people in all countries by its loyalty to the cause of peace and democracy and its selfless devotion to the great ideals of socialism. ...

Now that the problems of economic construction in our country have become problems directly related to the building of communism, the educational and organizational role of the Soviet press has increased to an extraordinary degree. Press workers must make a more profound study of economic problems. ...

Our newspapers and magazines are called upon to report profoundly and comprehensively the processes of economic and cultural construction in our country, to show the tremendous advantages of the socialist over the capitalist system and to arm our personnel with knowledge of the laws of social development. Successful fulfillment of these tasks requires of press workers constant improvement of their knowledge of Marxist economic science and systematic raising of their journalistic craftsmanship. ...

In the hands of the Party our press is a most important means of expanding criticism and self-criticism and educating our cadres in a spirit of the greatest strictness, irreconcilability toward shortcomings and unswerving observance of Party and state discipline.

Under conditions of the gradual transition from socialism to communism, the communist education of the working people assumes decisive importance. Our press is a mighty weapon for the communist education of the masses: to propagandize Marxism-Leninism and educate the masses in the ideas of communism are its great and noble tasks. ...

Directed by the party of Lenin and Stalin, our press constantly instills in Soviet citizens a high awareness of state interests and of their duty to the nation, and fights to overcome survivals of capitalism in the minds of the people and any manifestations of bourgeois ideology. In the postwar years the Party Central Committee has passed a number of highly important decrees on ideological questions. The decrees of the Party and the instructions of Comrade Stalin, which have marked out the path of development of Soviet literature and art for many years to come, are the guides for the work of the press. Newspapers and magazines must focus their attention on problems of the struggle for Bolshevist high-mindedness in literature and art, for the profound study of life in its revolutionary development, for high artistic craftsmanship and for the increased role of literature and the arts in the communist education of the working people. ...

Of exceptional importance are the articles published in Pravda on the development of literature and art, which stress the necessity for the writer and critic to make a profound study of life in its conflicts, contradictions and revolutionary development and to reflect the life of the people truthfully.

The impetuous development of life confronts art with new and loftier tasks. The struggle between the new and the old gives rise to the most varied and vital conflicts, without which there is no life and consequently no art. There in no need for us to be afraid of showing the difficulties. There are no shortcomings where there is no movement, no development. But we are developing and moving forward, and this means that we have both difficulties and shortcomings.

Write the truth, Comrade Stalin teaches. The Party calls on all workers in literature and the arts to perfect their craftsmanship, raise the ideological and artistic standards of their work and increase the role of literature and the arts in the communist education of the working people.

This year Press Day is being celebrated under conditions of the further strengthening of the camp of peace, democracy and socialism, headed by the great Soviet Union. The Soviet press, expressing the interests of the peace-loving Soviet people, is conducting a steady and persistent struggle to maintain and consolidate world peace and is exposing the intrigues of the imperialist instigators of a new world war.

The bourgeois press, which is on the payroll of the capitalist monopolies, is an obedient flunkey of the imperialist aggressors. ...

The press of the Chinese People's Republic and the people's democracies and the progressive press of capitalist countries act side by side with the Soviet press in the great popular struggle for peace. ...

GENERAL MOSCOW MEETING OF NEWSPAPERMEN. (Pravda, May 6, p. 2. Complete text:) A meeting of Moscow newspapermen marking Bolshevist Press Day was held May 5 in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions.

Comrade L. F. Ilyichev, editor in chief of Pravda, made a report on Bolshevist Press Day.

Those present at the meeting enthusiastically sent a message of greeting to Comrade J. V. Stalin.

BOOK BAZAARS. (Pravda, May 6, p. 2. Complete text:) On May 5 the traditional book bazaars marking Bolshevist Press Day opened in Moscow.

Many Muscovites visited the bazaar at the statue of Fyodorov, the inventor of printing, where books on more than 2000 different subjects—political works, popular scientific books, literature and textbooks—as well as magazines and reproduction of paintings were on sale.

A large book bazaar has been opened outside the Moscow State University.

NATIVE-LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS. (Pravda, May 6, p. 2. Complete text:) Frunze—A meeting of newspapermen and the Party aktiv of the city of Frunze was held in the Kirgiz Theater of Opera and Ballet and was attended by worker-correspondents, Stakhanovites in industry, scientists and students. Comrade Karakeyev, Secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report on Bolshevist Press Day, citing striking facts on the growth of the press in the republic and its importance in the communist education of the workers.

Five republic, ten province and 72 district and city newspapers, as well as eight magazines are published in the Kirgiz Republic at the present time. Books in the Kirgiz language are published in millions of copies.

Similar meetings took place in the province centers of the republic.

NEW NEWSPAPERS. (Pravda, May 6, p. 2. Complete text:) Yerevan—The first numbers of two new region newspapers appeared May 5, Bolshevist Press Day. They are called Kaits [Spark] and Banvor [Worker].

Their pages are devoted to the tasks facing the newly created Kirovokan and Leninakan Regions.

(Continued on Page 39)

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest. Izvestia, usually not published Mondays, did not appear on Friday and Saturday of this week.

APRIL 30—MAY 6, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

ATLANTIC PACT

Permanent Commission of French National Peace Council protests General Ridgway's appointment, Pr-Izv 1/3-200. Anglo-American contradictions [Dispute over Mediterranean Command], Pr 4/3-200. Military preparations in Norway [New air base planned near Sannefjord], Pr 5/3-50.

PEACE FRONT

Preparatory committee for peace conference of Asia and Oceania set up in Japan, Izv 30/3-75. Peace will win, by Ilya Ehrenburg, Pr 1/3-2900. A mighty force [World peace movement], by Academician A. Oparin, Izv 1/3-1900. (Cartoon)—You can't stop it! [Speeding train with banner "For peace!" bears down on men running with placards saying "Stop," "A new war is inevitable," verse by S. Mikhailov], by Boris Yefimov, Izv 1/4. International bicycle relay for peace [begins in Warsaw], Pr 3/4-125. International bicycle races [Peace relay continues], Pr 6/4-125.

MAY DAY ABROAD

May Day celebrations abroad [Reports from Chinese People's Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Korean People's Democratic Republic, German Democratic Republic, Italy, Japan and Norway], Pr 2/4-3400; [Chinese People's Republic, Poland, Bulgaria, Mongolian People's Republic, Albania, Western Germany, U.S.A., France, Switzerland, Britain, Belgium, India and Lebanon], Pr 3/3-3500; [Chinese People's Republic, Germany, Latin America, Indonesia, Greece, Canada, North Africa, Finland, the Netherlands and Thailand], Pr 4/3-2000; [China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Albania, Korean People's Democratic Republic, Mongolian People's Republic, Germany, U.S.A., Britain, France, Italy, Finland, the Netherlands, Greece, India and Japan], Izv 4/3,4-3300. May Day slogans of All-China Committee of People's Political Consultative Conference, Pr-Izv 30/3-600. May Day competition [in Rumania], Pr 30/1-150. Albanian people's labor achievements [Results of May Day competitions], Pr 30/1-125. On eve of May Day in China, Pr 30/1-250. Statement by democratic organizations of Finland, Pr 30/3-150. Day of workers' international solidarity, by V. Korionov, Pr 30/3-2500. Preparations for May Day in Canada, Pr 30/3-175. (Editorial)—For world-wide peace! Izv 30/1-1300. Preparations for May Day in Korean People's Democratic Republic, Izv 30/3-100. Rumania on eve of May Day, Izv 30/3-300. In honor of workers' international holiday [Bulgaria], Izv 30/3-175. Foreign delegations arrive in Moscow [to participate in May Day celebrations], Pr 30/4-250, Izv 30/4-450; Pr 1/4-400, Izv 1/4-300. May Day appeal of Greek Communist Party and Agrarian Party to Greek people [Sofia dateline], Pr 1/3-250. Protest movement against ban on May Day demonstrations in North Africa [Humanité article and statement by French General Confederation of Labor], Pr 1/3-275. May Day—Holiday of workers of entire world [Reports from China, Poland, Hungary, Mongolian People's Republic, Japan and Greece], Izv 1/3-1300. Teheran military and police authorities prevent May Day celebration, Pr 2/4-100. (Editorial)—Under banner of struggle for peace [May Day celebrations in all parts of world], Pr 3/1-1200. Japanese people fight—Message from Japanese Liaison Bureau of World Federation of Trade Unions to All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Pr 3/4-250. Violence against participants in May Day demonstration in Tokyo, by Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin, Pr 4/3-450. Moscow visit of foreign cultural delegations, Pr 4/4-250. Speech by Wilhelm Pieck at May Day meeting in Berlin, Pr 3/3-1000, Izv 4/4-1000. May Day demonstration in London, by Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky, Pr 5/3-1000. Foreign delegations in U.S.S.R., Pr 5/4-275. Bloody violence against participants in May Day demonstration in Tokyo, Pr-Izv 6/4-600. May Day demonstration and meeting in London, Izv 6/3-300.

FAR EAST

De Waarheid on American militarists' new criminal plans [for waging bacteriological warfare in Central and Southeast Asia], Pr 5/3-300.

China.—Everlasting, indissoluble friendship [between China and U.S.S.R.], by Stalin Prize Winner Chou Li-po, Pr 1/3-1600. Delegation of Indian cultural figures arrives in Peking, Izv 1/4-75. Chou En-lai receives Indian cultural delegation, Pr 2/4-50. British authorities' highhandedness in Hong Kong [Ten Chinese trade union workers deported because their visit "is objectionable to British authorities"], Pr 4/3-125. 1952 plan for development of national economy of Northeast China [adopted], Pr 4/3-50. Chinese trade union delegation in the Don area, Pr 4/4-100. Irrigation construction on Hwang Ho, Pr 5/1-75.

India.—Presidential elections [begin] in India, Pr 3/4-100.

Indo-China.—American intervention in Indo-China [under pretext of increased "aid"—New York dateline], Pr-Izv 30/4-175.

Japan.—Hsinhua on "coming into effect" of Japanese "peace treaty," Pr-Izv 30/4-1300. Indonesian press on "peace treaty" with Japan, Pr 1/3-200. A country turned into a proving ground [Japan], by Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin, Pr 6/4-1000.

Korea.—Events in Korea: Communique of People's Army High Command, Pr-Izv 30/4-125; Pr-Izv 1/4-100; Pr 2/4-100; Pr 3/4-75; Pr-Izv 4/4-125; Pr 5/4-75; Pr-Izv 6/4-125. Korean truce talks, Pr-Izv 30/4-200; Pr 4/4-50, Izv 4/4-25. In fighting Korea, by Korean writer Li Tha Tun, Pr 1/4-1600. Against Americans' atrocities in Korea [Demonstration at U.S. Embassy in London], Pr 3/4-400. Italian lawyers expose Americans' criminal acts in Korea, Pr 3/4-175. Letter from [President of Chinese Red Cross Society] Li Teh-chuan to members of Red Cross Societies of whole world, Pr 4/4-750. Against American aggressors' use of bacteriological weapons [Meeting in Budapest], Pr 5/4-100. American airmen confirm American aggressors' use of bacteriological weapons—Hsinhua report, Pr-Izv 6/4-550.

Malaya.—This is how British colonizers behave in Malaya [Article in London Daily Worker with photograph of British soldier holding decapitated head of Malayan patriot], Pr 30/3-225. British workers demand end of war in Malaya, Pr 6/4-75.

Viet Nam.—Conference of Viet Namese peasants, Pr 6/3-300.

EASTERN EUROPE

Albania.—Achievements of Albanian national economy [Plan fulfillment for first quarter of 1952], Pr 5/1-125.

Bulgaria.—Bulgarian note to Yugoslavia [protesting border provocations], Pr-Izv 1/4-300. Bulgarian note to Turkish government [protesting border violation], Pr 3/4-500. Death of [Vice-Chairman of Council of Ministers] V. Poptomov, Pr 3/4-100. Funeral of [Vice-Chairman of Council of Ministers] V. Poptomov, Pr 4/3-150, Izv 4/4-150.

Czechoslovakia.—Cultural construction in the country [Cultural life in Banska-Bystrica and Zvolen areas], Pr 5/1-200.

Finland.—Speech by Finnish Prime Minister Kekkonen in Stockholm [on Finland's economic situation and its foreign and domestic policy], Pr-Izv 30/4-450.

Greece.—Appeal [to U.N. Secretariat] by Greek society of families of political prisoners and exiles, Pr-Izv 1/4-600. Stop the execution of democrats in Greece—Letter from U.S.S.R. representative in U.N. to U.N. Secretariat, Pr 3/4-1700. Persecution of Federation of Greek Seamen's Trade Unions [55 Greek seamen held on Ellis Island for deportation by U.S. government], Pr 4/4-150.

Hungary.—Museum of the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union [opens] in Budapest, Pr 1/3-75.

Poland.—Yesterday and today, by Polish writer Marian Brandys, Izv 30/3-1500. Draft constitution of Polish People's Republic turned over to Sejm for discussion, Pr 2/4-150. What is new in the life of Polish workers, by Staff Correspondent Ya. Makarenko, Pr 4/3-1000. Soviet artists' concert in Warsaw, Pr 4/3-75.

Yugoslavia.—Current issue of newspaper For a Socialist Yugoslavia [Organ of Yugoslavs in U.S.S.R.], Izv 1/4-125.

NEAR EAST

Under Washington's dictate—Greek-Turkish

military negotiations, Pr 5/3-150, Izv 6/3-150.

Iran.—Tass denial [of Truman's statement that in 1946, he sent an "ultimatum" to Soviet Union demanding withdrawal of Soviet troops from Iran], Pr-Izv 30/2-200. American interference in Iranian affairs [U.S. ambassador meets with Prime Minister to discuss oil question and Bahrein Islands], Pr 6/3-250, Izv 6/4-250.

Lebanon.—Lebanese signalmen and railwaymen strike, Pr 4/4-75.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria.—Berlin lawyers express their solidarity with Prof. Brandweiner, Pr 3/3-75. Protests in Austria against war preparations [Setting up of recruiting station in Salzburg scored by local peace council], Pr 4/4-150. Delegation of Austrian-Soviet Society arrives in Moscow, Pr 4/4-75. Catholic reaction in service of warmongers, by V. Mikhailov, Pr 6/3-1500.

Germany.—For unity of all German peace-loving forces—Speech by Dertinger [Minister of Foreign Affairs of German Democratic Republic], Pr 30/4-600, Izv 30/4-500. For united, democratic and peace-loving Germany [Hamburg shipyard workers protest government's plan to sign "general treaty"], Pr 30/3-125. Results of fulfillment of national economic plan of German Democratic Republic for first quarter of 1952, Pr 30/4-250. For peaceful reunification of Germany—At press conference of delegation to congress for German rapprochement and a just peace treaty, Pr-Izv 1/4-450. French plane violates [its] flight plan over territory of German Democratic Republic, Pr-Izv 1/4-200. Against "general treaty," for united, democratic Germany [Appeal by Union of Victims of Nazism; conference of upper-Bavarian organization of Alliance of West German Trade Unions calls for mass action against government's war preparations], Pr 1/4-400. Soviet government transfers 66 enterprises to German people, Pr 3/3-450, Izv 4/4-450. New provocation by West German police [May Day banners and flags torn down at Anhalter Station in Berlin], Pr 2/4-175. Dortmund youth protest militaristic "general treaty," Pr 3/3-75. Against militaristic "general treaty" [Student demonstration in West Berlin], Pr 4/3-75. For peace treaty with unified, democratic Germany! [French National Peace Council calls on National Assembly to vote against ratification of Lisbon decisions of North Atlantic alliance], Pr 4/3-150. Against military "general treaty," for united, peace-loving Germany—Speech by Walter Ulbricht at Humboldt University, Pr 5/3-1100. To strengthen working class unity—Members of trade unions of German Democratic Republic and Western Germany meet [in Berlin], Pr 5/3-400. ADN on Bonn authorities' introduction of special frontier regime [Demarcation line between Eastern and Western zones turned into state frontier on eve of signing of "general treaty"], Pr 6/3-350, Izv 6/3-450. West German population is against Adenauer's policy [Demonstration in Bonn], Pr-Izv 6/3-300.

WESTERN EUROPE

France.—We look boldly ahead! by Editor in Chief of Humanité André Stil, Pr 30/3-1000. French workers' strike for wage increase [Steelworkers strike in Marseilles], Izv 1/4-25. French metallurgists' national conference [held in Agondange], Pr 6/3-150. Provocations by De Gaullist fascist youth [Try to break up French reserve officers' meeting in Paris], Izv 6/4-175.

Great Britain.—British united workers' delegation in Gorky, Pr 6/4-50.

Italy.—Italian authorities' new highhanded act—Persecution of di Vittorio, Pr 30/4-500, Izv 30/3-450. Americans' control in Italy [U.S. head of Mutual Security Agency orders discharge of factory director in Florence], Pr 4/3-175. Sentencing of members of Giuliano band, Pr-Izv 6/4-200.

Spain.—Franco's executioners' brutality [Prisoners tortured—Paris dateline], Izv 6/3-75.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Bolivia.—Bolivian workers' demands [for nationalization of tin mines and complete government control of domestic and foreign trade], Izv 6/4-300.

Canada.—American imperialists zealously develop germ warfare devices [U.S., British and Canadian military specialists in Ottawa for discussions], Pr 5/4-75.

Chile.—Enslaving agreement on copper between Chile and U.S.A., Izv 6/4-50.

Mexico.—Mexican cultural delegation arrives in Moscow, Pr 2/4-50. General Secretary of Mexican Communist Party arrested, Pr 5/3-50, Izv 6/3-50.

United States.—Steelworkers' strike in U.S.A., Izv 1/4-75. 860,000 workers on strike in U.S.A. [in steel, oil and other industries], Pr 2/4-275. Condition of American economy [Federal Reserve Board's report on industrial production confirms that recession is taking place], Pr 3/4-400. On Presidential elections in U.S.A.—Election campaign of Progressive Party, Pr 5/4-700.

AFRICA

Algeria.—Shooting at peaceful demonstration in Algiers, Pr 30/3-250.

Morocco.—Repression by French colonial authorities in Morocco [Patriots imprisoned in many towns], Pr 5/4-125.

Tunisia.—Situation in Tunisia [Demonstrations in Moknine, Kairouan and Tunis], Pr 30/3-50; [Imprisoned patriots on hunger strike], Pr 4/3-50.

WORLD ECONOMY

Purpose of loans in capitalist countries [Financing armaments], by Prof. N. Lyubimov, Izv 6/3-1900.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

Following example of Bolshevist press, by Editor in Chief of Scanteia Sorin Toma, Pr 4/4-1500. Purveyors of slander [Foreign correspondents in Austria], by Staff Correspondent V. Mikhailov, Pr 4/4-1000. Education, Book and Press Days [begin] in Poland, Pr 4/3-400. Growth of Bulgarian press [There are now 53 central and 125 local newspapers], Pr 5/1-175. Press Day in Rumania, Pr 5/1-100. In struggle for a new life, by Editor in Chief of Jen Min Jih Pao Teng To, Pr 5/4-2600. (Cartoon)—At Wall Street's trough [Five fat pigs, representing leading U.S. and foreign newspapers, eat dollars from a common trough], by the Kukryniksy [M. Kuprianov, P. Krylov and N. Sokolov], Pr 5/4. Bolshevist Press Day in Hungary, Pr 6/3-200. Albanian press and radio [Twice as many newspapers and magazines published now as in 1938; new radio station being built in Tirana], Pr 6/3-150. Humanité on Bolshevist Press Day, Pr 6/3-75. Handmaiden of Wall Street [U.S. Press], by Staff Correspondents I. Filippov and Ye. Litoshko, Pr 6/4-1500. Days of culture in Poland [Education, Book and Press Days], by Staff Correspondent M. Yarovoi, Izv 6/3-800. Celebration of Bolshevist Press Day abroad [Reports from China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria], Izv 6/4-1000. (Cartoon)—Mark of Cain [The Chicago Tribune, Daily Mail, The New York Times, Borba and Figaro with dollar signs on their brows; verse by S. Mikhailov], by Boris Yefimov, Izv 6/4.

MISCELLANY

Current issue of newspaper For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy! Pr 3/4-250.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

MAY DAY

Editorials.—Great holiday of working people, Pr 30/1-1300. Under banner of party of Lenin and Stalin to triumph of communism! Pr 1/1-1000. Spring of mankind, Izv 1/1-1200. Unity and solidarity of Soviet people, Pr 2/1-1100. To new successes in peaceful construction, Pr 4/1-1200. Great unity of people, Izv 4/1-900.

Observances Throughout U.S.S.R.—Toward May Day [Reports from Moscow, Leningrad, Baku, Minsk, Tashkent, Kiev and Kalinin], Pr 30/1-1500. Country greets May Day [Reports from Kiev, Baku, Tashkent, Alma-Ata, Yerevan and Ashkhabad; signed article], Izv 30/1-2000. Order of day to troops of Moscow Garrison on May Day parade, Pr-Izv 30/4-100, Pr-Izv 1/4-100. Workers' demonstration in city of Moscow May 1, 1952 [Time, place and route announced], Pr-Izv 30/4-125, Pr-Izv 1/4-125. Operation of municipal transportation system in city of Moscow on April 30, May 1 and 2 [Special schedules announced], Pr-Izv 30/4-100, Pr-Izv 1/4-100. Order of the day of U.S.S.R. Minister of War, Pr-Izv 1/1-150. Order of the day of U.S.S.R. Minister of the Navy, Pr-Izv 1/1-175. Sunny days [Tallin prepares to celebrate], by Staff Correspondent G. Klebakin, Izv 1/2-175. May Day flags [Riga], by Staff Correspondent N. Churakov, Izv 1/2-125. Holiday lights [Minsk], by Staff Correspondent A. Kozlov, Izv 1/2-150. May Day parade and workers' demonstration on Red Square, Pr 2/1,2-6000. May Day on Red Square, Izv 4/1,2-3000. Speech of Marshal of the Soviet Union L. A. Govorov, Pr 2/1-600, Izv 4/1,2-600. Entire country triumphantly celebrates May Day [Reports from Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi, Alma-Ata, Minsk, Baku, Yerevan, Tashkent and Riga], Pr 2/3-4000. May Day celebrations of Soviet people [Reports from Stalingrad, Barnaul, Kishinev, Vilnius, Petrozavodsk, Novaya Kakhovka, Ashkhabad, Sevastopol, Lvov, Stalinabad, Frunze, Vladivostok, Novosibirsk, Tallin, Kaliningrad and Sverdlovsk], Pr 3/1,2-4000. Mighty demonstration of Soviet people's unity [Reports from Gorky, Chita, Kemerovo, Stalino, Chelyabinsk, village in Saratov Province, Kazan, Kalinin and Uzhgorod], Pr 4/1-2000. Mighty demonstration of Soviet patriotism [Reports

from Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Tbilisi, Alma-Ata, and roundup from other cities], Izv 4/3-1800.

Production Drives and Achievements.—Labor victories [Tbilisi enterprises report achievements in May Day competitions], by Staff Correspondent D. Dumbadze, Izv 30/2-225. Reports of labor triumphs [by Belorussian workers in industry and agriculture], Pr 1/2-200. Muscovites on May Day [Capital's Stakhanovites fulfill production pledges], Izv 1/1-200. Construction project grows and so do the people, by Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center walking excavator operators P. Petin, V. Stegalin and V. Khudyakov, Izv 1/2-250. From Kakhovka to Simferopol [Construction project workers greet May Day with new production achievements], by Staff Correspondent A. Pavlovich, Izv 1/3-150. Oil workers' labor vigil [Baku fields complete four-month plan ahead of schedule], Pr 3/1-175. Success of Kuznetsk Basin miners [New record for coal combine productivity set], Pr 3/1-150.

Feature Articles.—Bright May Day, by Kasymaly Bayalinov, Izv 30/2-500. Our holiday, by Pavel Daletsky, Izv 30/2-700. Spring of peace and happiness, by Stalin Prize Winner Ivan Shamyakin, Izv 30/2-850. Within walls of laboratory [Soviet scientists work to prolong life while bourgeois scientists develop death-dealing weapons], by Vladimir Orlov, Izv 30/3-1900. In friendly family of Soviet peoples, by Mirzo Tursunzade, Pr 1/2-1400. Blossoming of productive forces [Estonia under Soviet rule], by August Jakobson, Pr 1/2-1100. Joy of living, by Vitaly Zakrutkin, Pr 1/2-2000. Source of happiness, by Anatoly Surov, Izv 1/2-2000. Unprecedented times [Forces of peace-loving peoples are merging into one invincible stream], by Silva Kaputikyan, Izv 1/2-800.

Poems.—At walls of the Kremlin, by Lev Oshanin, Izv 30/2-75. Spring holiday, by Petrus Brovka, translated from Belorussian by Andrei Klenov, Pr 1/2-100. Song about Moscow, by A. Tvardovsky, Izv 1/2-550; (with photograph)—Moscow, capital of our country, Izv 1/2. May breeze, by S. Vasilyev, Izv 1/3-125.

Photographs.—J. V. Stalin, U.S.S.R. Minister of War Marshal A. M. Vasilevsky, U.S.S.R. Minister of the Navy Vice Admiral N. G. Kuznetsov, Pr-Izv 1/1; May Day reviewing stand on Lenin's tomb, Pr 2/1, Izv 4/1; May Day parade [Three], Pr 2/2; Workers' demonstration on Red Square, Pr 2/3; First grade student greets J. V. Stalin on reviewing stand, Pr 3/1, Izv 4/1; May Day demonstrations in Kiev and Leningrad, Pr 3/2; Red Square on May Day [Three], Izv 4/3; May Day demonstrations in Minsk and Vilnius, Pr 4/1.

COMMUNIST PARTY

(Advertisement)—Bolshevik No. 8 [on sale], Pr 30/4-10. Plenary session of Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee [charts measures to improve work with cadres], Pr 4/2-350. In memory of Victor Kingisepp [Estonian people mark 30th anniversary of death of founder of Estonian Communist Party], Pr 4/2-150. Concerning admission of students to Party Central Committee's Higher Party School [Requirements and application procedure], Pr 4/2-300. Party committees' lecture groups [2000 speakers enrolled in Poltava Province Party network], Pr 6/2-75.

NATIONALITIES

Party life: Carefully train cadres of local nationalities, by Secretary of Chukchi Region Party Committee I. Petrov, Pr 6/2-1400.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

State lottery loan [Winning numbers of drawing held in Lutsk on April 27], Pr 4/4-900, Izv 4/4-1400. Foreign exchange rates, Izv 4/4-150. In U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers—On issue of 1952 state loan for development of U.S.S.R. national economy, Pr-Izv 6/1-50. Terms of issue of 1952 state loan for development of U.S.S.R. national economy, Pr-Izv 6/1-800. In Presidium of Central Council of Trade Unions—On participation of trade unions in drive for subscriptions to 1952 state loan for development of U.S.S.R. national economy, Pr-Izv 6/1-500. Loan for new advance of socialist economy and culture, by U.S.S.R. Minister of Finance A. Zverev, Pr 6/2-1900. Loan for further strengthening of might of Soviet state, by U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Finance A. Poskonov, Izv 6/2-1900. (Editorial)—New state loan, Pr 6/1-1400. (Editorial)—Loan for peaceful construction, Izv 6/1-1200. Payment of [state lottery loan], winnings [begins], Izv 6/4-150.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Communists of great construction project [Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center Party members plan measures to increase labor productivity], by Special Correspondents V. Zhuravsky and A. Bakharev, Pr 30/2-1700. Spring on the Dnieper [Kakhovka Hydroelectric Center workers prepare to resume large-scale work], by Lyubomir Dmiterko, Pr 30/2-900. On new railroad [Recently completed Takhia-Tash connecting line makes big contribution to development of region's economy], by the newspaper Khorezmskaya pravda [Khorezm Truth], Pravda collective correspondent, Pr 30/2-250. Creators of a new life [150,000-kilowatt turbine being built in Leningrad plant is symbol of peaceful creative work going on in Soviet Union], by Vsevolod Kochetov, Pr 30/2-2100. At construction projects of communism: Birth of a sea [Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric complex as seen from airplane], by Staff Correspondent S. Rudenko, Izv 30/2-1900. (Photographs)—At construction of Volga-Don waterway, Pr 30/1; Spillway with Tsimlyanskaya Sea in background, Izv 30/1. First unit of Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Station ready [Completed on eve of May Day], Pr 1/1-200. First unit of Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Station, Izv 1/1-150. For victory of communism [Radyanskaya Ukraina (Soviet Ukraine) publishes feature on contribution of Soviet people to construction projects], Pr 1/2-300. On the Volga—A story [Professor and construction worker discuss transformations in Soviet economy to be wrought by Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center], by Georgy-Gulia, Izv 1/3-1200. On Volga today [Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Construction project workers strive to reduce cycles of mechanical operations], by Staff Correspondents V. Yakhnevich and V. Malakhov, Pr 3/2-1300. For great construction projects of communism [Gusevsky Armature Plant completes all construction project orders ahead of schedule], Pr 5/1-125. Voice of the group [Innovators' experiences described by Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center newspaper], by V. Velichko, Pr 5/2-1200. From Volga to Don [Canal construction workers strive to complete project by deadline], by Staff Correspondent K. Pogodin, Pr 6/2-1200. For construction projects of communism [Two cranes of improved design completed at Baglei Metal Structural Parts Plant], Izv 6/1-100.

INDUSTRY

New output of [Ryazan machine-building] plants and factories, Pr 3/2-100. On road of cultural and technological progress [Kharkov Tractor Plant makes full use of internal capacities for raising labor productivity], by Party Central Committee Organizer at Kharkov Tractor Plant M. Gorshenin, Pr 4/2-1000. Motorships for Volga-Don Canal [being outfitted at Gorky's Red Sormovo Plant], Pr 5/1-50. Log drive begins [in southern districts of Karelo-Finnish Republic], Pr 5/2-50. Concern for oil workers' living conditions [20,000 square meters of housing built for Kazakhstan oil workers during 1951], Pr 5/2-75. Award to U.S.S.R. First Deputy Minister of Shipbuilding Industry I. I. Nosenko on 50th birthday for services in field of ship and machine building, Pr-Izv 6/1. Achievements of socialist competition [Two steelworkers at Leningrad's Kirov Plant exceed daily norms by ten tons], Pr 6/1-25.

AGRICULTURE

Awards to three Rostov Province combine operators for high grain harvesting and threshing indices, Izv 30/1; to nine (list to be continued) Chernigov Province collective farmers for large kok-sagyz root and seed yields, Izv 6/1; to Chernovtsy Province collective farmer for large sugar-beet yield; to two Stavropol Territory combine operators for high grain harvesting and threshing indices, Izv 6/1. Sakhalin granary [Krasnopol Valley is one of largest agricultural districts in Sakhalin Province], Pr 3/2-175. In fields of country [Cereal planting plan fulfilled in Ukraine; spring sowing plan fulfilled in Moldavia], Pr 4/1-200. In Stavropol fields [Spring sowing plan fulfilled], Pr 5/1-75. Homes for Belorussian collective farmers [15,000 scheduled for construction during 1952], Pr 5/1-125. Citrus crops [planted] in Bukovina, Pr 6/4-150. Electrification of Transcarpathian collective farms, Izv 6/3-125.

TRANSPORTATION

Motorships sail on canal [Regular passenger traffic begins on Moscow Canal], Pr 30/2-50. Friendship of Ukrainian and Hungarian rivermen [Share experience], Pr 3/2-100.

CITIES

Petrozavodsk grows and improves, by Staff Correspondent N. Konovalov, Izv 30/2-150. Holiday housewarming [20 new apartment houses completed in Sverdlovsk during 1952], Izv 1/1-50. Crimea cities' green finery [Decorative trees planted], Pr 5/2-125. Riga's new appearance [280,000,000 rubles spent since war to develop city], Pr 5/2-225. Minsk construction projects [105,000 square meters of housing to be completed during 1952], by Staff Correspondent A. Kozlov, Izv 6/2-150.

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

At southern health resorts [Reports from Gagram Kislovodsk and Krasnodar], Pr 6/3-450.

CULTURE

New museum [Ukrainian Museum of Ethnography and Crafts opens in Lvov], Pr 5/1-50. Steelworkers' Palace of Culture [New center completed in Nizhny-Tagil], Pr 5/1-100.

EDUCATION

School children's summer vacation [Young Pioneer camps readied in Moldavian Republic], Pr 5/1-100. Higher education in Estonia [10,000 students enrolled in republic's five higher educational institutions], Pr 5/1-150. Moscow higher educational institutions prepare for new academic year [Enrollment of 30,000 expected], Pr 6/4-250.

THE ARTS

Conference of Moscow dramatists [urged to overcome ideological shortcomings pointed out in recent Pravda article], Pr 30/2-200. Award to Russian Republic People's Artist A. F. Gedike on 75th birthday for contributions in field of music, Pr-Izv 4/1. Concert of young performers from people's democracies [in Moscow], Pr 4/2-100. D. D. Shostakovich evening [at Moscow Conservatory], Pr 4/2-75. Motion pictures: "Unforgettable 1919" [is in keeping with best traditions of Soviet film realism; no major shortcomings noted], reviewed by B. Polevoi, Pr 4/2-1900. (Photograph)—Scene from "Unforgettable 1919," Pr 4/2. Motion pictures: "Unforgettable 1919" [is one of best achievements of Soviet cinema art], reviewed by U.S.S.R. People's Artist S. Gerasimov, Izv 6/2-2500. The theater: Art of satire [Caradjale's "Lost Letter" playing at Moscow Satire Theater exposes false essence of bourgeois democracy; is in tradition of Gogol and Shchedrin], by V. Frolov, Pr 6/3-1200. Concert of Rumanian artists, by I. Martynov, Izv 6/3-1000. Theater program, Izv 30/4-125; Pr-Izv 1/4-125; Pr 2/4-200; Pr 3/4-200; Pr 4/4-250, Izv 4/4-75; Pr 5/4-150; Pr 6/4-75, Izv 6/4-100.

LITERATURE

(Advertisement)—Novy mir No. 5, May [on sale], Izv 1/4-150. (Advertisement)—Subscriptions accepted for Novy mir for second half of 1952, Izv 6/4-25.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

[Contents of] No. 9 of magazine News, Pr 30/3-200, Izv 30/4-150.

Press Day.—On eve of Bolshevist Press Day [Reports on Soviet printing and on preparations for Press Day in Kiev and Baku], Pr 4/2-475. Tomorrow is Bolshevist Press Day, Izv 4/2-150. Strongest weapon of our Party [Bolshevist press; Pravda's history recounted], by K. Gubin, Izv 4/2-2800. Bolshevist press holiday [Roundup of reports on observances in various areas], Pr 5/1-800. (Editorial)—Mighty weapon of party of Lenin and Stalin, Pr 5/1-1500. (Drawing)—V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, Pr 5/1. Press of land of socialism, by L. Ilyichev, Pr 5/2,3-4000. People and work of district newspapers—Instrument for educating working people, by Editor S. Presnyakov of Kingiseppsky kolkhoznik [Kingisepp Collective Farmer], Leningrad Province, Pr 5/2-400; In new district, by Editor M. Gaziyev of [Uzbek newspaper] Kolkhoz mekhnaty, Pr 5/2-300; The newspaper and farm innovators, by Editor I. Ponomarev of Znamya kommuny [Banner of the Commune], Kurgannaya District, Krasnodar Territory, Pr 5/2-400; Relying on the aktiv, by Editor T. Lotnikov of Bolshevistskoye slovo [Bolshevist Word], Vorontsovo-Alexandrovsk District, Stavropol Territory, Pr 5/2-300. Celebration of Bolshevist Press Day throughout U.S.S.R. [Reports from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Frunze and Yerevan], Pr 6/2-450; [Leningrad, Kiev, Frunze, Vilnius, Vladivostok, Khabarovsk and Yakutsk], Izv 6/2-700. General Moscow meeting of newspapermen [hears speech by Pravda Editor L. F. Ilyichev], Pr 6/2-50, Izv 6/1-50. Book bazaars [open in Moscow to mark Press Day], Izv 6/4-100.

RADIO—TV

New collective farm radio centers [5000 receiving units installed in Kharkov Province during first three months of 1952], Pr 6/3-100. Central radio broadcasting system [Program for day following on one, two or three networks], Pr 30/4-75, Izv 30/4-200 [includes one television program]; Pr 1/4-150, Izv 1/4-250 [two each]; Pr 2/4-250 [two]; Pr 3/4-400 [five]; Izv 4/4-150 [two]; Pr 5/4-250 [two]; Pr 6/4-150, Izv 6/4-300 [one each].

SPORTS

Soccer season opens in Moscow, Pr-Izv 30/4-150; [Moscow All Stars defeat Central House of Soviet Army team in opening exhibition game], Pr 3/4-100; Izv 4/4-175. Soccer competition [Spartak team defeats Moscow All Stars], Pr 5/4-50; Izv 6/4-50. Big sports day [in Leningrad], Pr 3/4-100. Traditional relay race [held in Sverdlovsk to mark Press Day], Pr 5/4-50. Spring cross-country race [Season's final run held in Moscow], Pr 5/4-125.

MISCELLANY

Readers report [Three items], Izv 30/2-100. (Photographs)—Stalin Prize winners [five], Pr 6/1.

(Continued From Page 36)———DOMESTIC

Sports

SOCCER SEASON OPENS IN MOSCOW. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 30, p. 4. Complete text:) The first round of the friendly matches between the best soccer teams of the country has ended. The matches were played in Tbilisi, Baku, Kiev and Kharkov. Participants were 15 "Class A" teams and a Moscow all-star team playing as two separate teams.

After keen play eight of the best teams won the right to compete in the finals. These were the Central Soviet Army Club (Moscow), the Air Force (Moscow), Moscow Dynamo, Leningrad Dynamo, Minsk Dynamo, Spartak (Moscow), Zenit (Leningrad) and Wings of the Soviets (Kuibyshev), which took first and second places in their respective subgroups. The Moscow all-star team will also play in the finals, which will take place in Moscow between May 2 and June 24.

The Moscow soccer season opens May 2 in the Central Dynamo Stadium. At 2:00 p.m. the soccer teams of the capital will parade, and afterwards a match will be played between the Moscow all-star team and the Central Soviet Army Club.—(Tass).

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

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The two most important Soviet newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule within approximately one month after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed, summarized or represented by headline and bibliographical reference.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately 40 other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail. Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papers and magazines.

QUARTERLY INDEX

All the material in each issue is grouped under subject matter headings, and subscribers receive a quarterly index to the Current Digest. The index also covers other translations of current Soviet materials and the contents of Soviet publications printed in English, and should thus provide a comprehensive guide to Soviet press material available in English.

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Since the Current Digest is intended to provide documentary materials, every effort is made to preserve the sense and spirit of the Russian text. Each item appearing in the Current Digest carries a reference to the Soviet publication in which it appeared, the date and the page. All items translated in full are designated by the notation (Complete text). The word (Condensed) indicates portions have been omitted; each such omission is shown by leaders [...], while the total number of words in the original, noted at the beginning of the item, enables the reader to gauge the extent of omissions.

All items marked (Complete text) or (Condensed) retain the exact phraseology of the original throughout. Those marked (Summary) may be restated for brevity's sake.

When the Russian text contains a quotation from English or a foreign language, the quoted matter is presented as translated from the Russian. When a quotation within the Russian text is incomplete, stars are used instead of leaders to show that the omission was made by the Russian author rather than by the translator.

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The subscription rate for the Current Digest, including the quarterly index, is $ 50.00 a year to institutions, organizations or persons paying $100.00 a year to the sustaining fund. A reduced rate of $25.00 a year may be granted to persons associated with any sustaining institution or organization as faculty members, staff members or staff associates. These reduced-rate subscriptions must run concurrently with the sustaining subscription. Single copies of the Digest or Index are $3.00 each.

All communications should be addressed to the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N.Y.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitelnaya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzy [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografia [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridicial Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.

Literary monthlies:
- Novy mir [New World].
- Oktyabr [October].
- Znamya [Banner].
- Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

а	a	к	k#	х	kh
б	b	л	l	ц	ts
в	v	м	m	ч	ch
г	g*	н	n	ш	sh
д	d	о	o	щ	shch
е	e**	п	p	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	r	ы	y
ж	zh	с	s	ь	(omit)##
з	z	т	t	э	e
и	i	у	u	ю	yu‡
й	i††	ф	f	я	ya‡‡

* г = v in genitive endings его (evo), ого (ovo).
** е = ye when initial and after ь, ъ and all vowels except ы, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.
† ё = o after ж and ш.
†† Combinations ый and ий = y.
# кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).
ь and ъ before vowels are transliterated y.
‡ ю after ы = iu.
‡‡ я after ы = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.